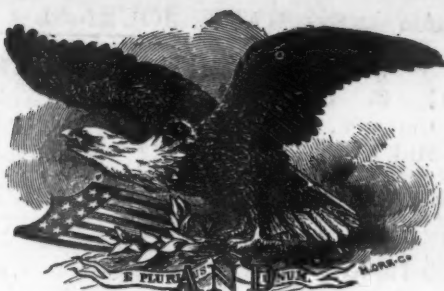


ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

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AND VOLUNTEER
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STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY.

NAME.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton'ge.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.	NAME.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton'ge.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.
Adams, s.	3rd	6	650	Comdr. Frederick Rodgers.	S. Pacific Station, Rio de Janeiro.	Nina, s.	4th	*4	806	Mate Andrew P. Bashford.	Torpedo-boat, Newport, R. I.
Alliance.	3rd	5	619	Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. . .	European Station, Smyrna.	Omaha, screw.	2nd	12	1123	Capt. L. A. Kimberly. . .	Pac. Station, Callao, Peru.
AJAX, screw.	4th	2	550	Comdr. T. H. Eastman. . .	Norfolk.	Onward.	4th	3	704	Lt.-Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay.	Storeship, S. P. Sta., Callao, Peru.
Alert, s.	3rd	6	640	Comdr. Robt. Boyd (ord). .	Asiatic Station, Hong Kong.	Ossipee, s.	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. L. Breese. . .	New York.
Alarm, s.	4th	1	400	Lieut. F. H. Palmer.	Torpedo boat, Newport.	PASSAIC, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. Wm. A. Kirkland.	Norfolk.
Ashuelot, paddle. . .	3rd	8	788	Comdr. Geo. H. Perkins. . .	Asiatic Station, Hong Kong.	Pawnee.	3rd	2	572	Boatswain C. E. Hawkins.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
CANONICUS, s.	4th	22	550	Comdr. J. G. McGlensey. . .	N. A. Sta., New Orleans.	Palos, s.	4th	*6	306	Lt.-Comdr. Albert S. Barker.	Asiatic Sta., Shanghai.
CATSKILL, s.	4th	2	496	Lieut. Jos. Marthon.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.	Pensacola, s.	2nd	23	3000	Capt. John Irwin.	Flag-s., N. P. Sta., San Francisco.
Colorado, s.	1st	46	3038	Capt. Daniel L. Braine. . .	Shore Sta., New York.	Phlox, s.	4th	2	317	Mate Benj. G. Ferry. . .	Tug, Annapolis, Md.
Constellation.	3rd	10	1238	Comdr. Edw. Terry.	Annapolis, Md.	Pinta, s.	4th	2	306	Master C. H. Lyman. . .	Tug, Norfolk Navy-yard.
Constitution.	3rd	6	638	Comdr. A. F. Cooke.	Philadelphia.	Plymouth, s.	2nd	12	1123	Capt. Edward Barrett. . .	New York.
Dale, s.	3rd	8	320		Annapolis, Naval Academy.	Powhatan, paddle. . .	2nd	17	2182	Capt. T. S. Fillebrown. . .	Norfolk.
Despatch, s.	4th	4	730	Comdr. Milton Haxtus. . . .	Constantinople.	Portsmouth.	3rd	14	816	Comdr. N. H. Farquhar. . .	Mare Island, Cal.
Enterprise, s.	3rd	6	615	Comdr. Geo. C. Remey. . . .	Norfolk.	Ranger, s.	3rd	4	541	Comdr. H. DeH. Manley. . .	En route to Asiatic Station.
Essex, s.	3rd	6	615	Comdr. W. S. Schley.	Ordered on a cruise off Africa.	Rescue, s.	4th	111	Mate Samuel Lomax. . . .	Fire Tug, Washington.	
Fortune, s.	4th	2	306	Lt.-Comdr. H. C. Nields. . .	Washington, D. C.	Rio Bravo, s.				Comdr. B. F. Day.	Spec. Serv., Rio Grande.
Franklin, s.	1st	39	3173	Capt. Walter W. Queen. . . .	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.						
Frolic, s.	4th	5	614	Comdr. Geo. B. White. . . .	En route to Hampton Roads.						
Gettysburg, p.	4th	*2	518	Lt.-Comdr. H. H. Gorrings. .	European Station.						
Guard, s.	4th	*2	523	Lt. Comdr. F. M. Green. . . .	New York.						
Hartford, s.	2nd	18	3000	Capt. Stephen B. Lucie. . . .	Hampton Roads.	Santes.	3rd	48	1475	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller. .	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy
Huron, s.	3rd	4	450	Comdr. Geo. P. Ryan.	Washington.	Saratoga.	3rd	4	757	Lt.-Comdr. R. D. Evans. . .	Hampton Roads.
Independence.	3rd	22	1891	Capt. Thos. S. Phelps.	Receiving Ship, Mare Island, Cal.	Speedwell, s.	4th	2	308	Lt.-Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. .	In use by U. S. Com. of Fisheries
Intrepid, s.	4th	1	330	Lieut. Robt. K. Garmody. . . .	Torpedo boat, New York.	St. Louis.	3rd	16	431	Comdr. Byron Wilson. . . .	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa
Jamestown.	3rd	16	868	Lt.-Comdr. Henry Glass. . . .	School Ship, San Francisco, Cal.	St. Marks.	3rd	16	706	Comdr. Robt. L. Fythian. .	School Ship, New York.
Lackawanna, s.	2nd	3	636	Comdr. F. V. McNair.	Asiatic Sta., ordered home.	Swatara, s.	3rd	6	910	Comdr. Montgomery Sicard.	New York.
LEXINGTON, s.	4th	2	1036	Captain Wm. P. McCann. . . .	Pugets Sound.						
MAHOPAC, s.	4th	2	496	Lieut. Geo. R. Durand.	James River.						
MANHATTAN, s.	4th	2	550	Lieut. Wm. W. Rhoades. . . .	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.	Tallapoosa, p.	4th	*2	650	Lieut. D. G. McRitchie. . .	Washington.
Marion, s.	3rd	3	510	Lieut. J. A. Chesney.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.	Tennessee, s.	2nd	23	3135	Capt. Jonathan Young. . . .	Asiatic Sta., Yokohama.
Mayflower, s.	4th	2	306	Comdr. W. T. Sampson. . . .	European Station, Constantinople.	Trenton, s.	2nd	11	3300	Capt. John L. Davis.	European Stat'on, cruising.
Michigan, p.	3rd	*2	450	Comdr. R. F. Bradford. . . .	Annapolis, Md.						
Minnesota, s.	3rd	2	306	Comdr. W. T. Sampson. . . .	Spec. Serv., Erie.	Vandalia, s.	3d	6	910	Comdr. Henry B. Robeson.	European Station, Constantinople.
Monongahela.	1st	46	3000	Captain A. W. Johnson. . . .	New York.	Wabash, s.	1st	43	3000	Capt. Ralph Chandler. . . .	Receiving-ship, Boston.
MONTAUK, s.	2nd	11	960	Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. . . .	En route to Asiatic Station.	WYANDOTTES, s. . . .	4th	2	550	Lieut. Albert Rosa.	Norfolk.
Monocacy, p.	3rd	6	747	Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner. . . .	Norfolk.	Wyoming, s.	3rd	6	726	Comdr. Alfred Hopkins. . .	Washington.
New Hampshire. . . .	2nd	15	3000	Commodore A. K. Hughes. . .	Asiatic Sta., China.						
					Port Royal.						

*Battery of Howitzers.

Iron-clads in small caps. Wooden sailing vessels in italics.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE ARMY.

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Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
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Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjt.-General.

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Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A. G.

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Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

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First Lieutenant John S. Lund, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A. G.

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Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

District of the Rio Grande.—Col. T. C. Devin: Headquarters
Fort Brown, Texas.
First Lieut. J. H. Mahnken, A. 8th Cavalry, A. A. G.

District of the Neches.—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Shafter, 21st Inf.:
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DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V.
Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.
Major James P. Martin, A. A. G.

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Capt. Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A. G.
Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
Capt. Robert H. Hall, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 88, H. Q. A., Sept. 27, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War, after a soldier has, in the usual manner, been reported a fit subject for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane, and is ordered to be sent to Washington, D. C., with a view to his becoming an inmate of that institution, his company commander will forward, with his "Descriptive List," certificates of disability made out and in the usual manner. The man will not be discharged at the post, nor will the order be given for his discharge by the Department Commander, but his discharge will be ordered from this office after his arrival at the hospital.

G. O. 89, H. Q. A., Sept. 28, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War, G. O. 54, A. G. O., 1873, is revoked, and the following substituted therefor:

G. O. 88, of 1870, in relation to the preservation of public property, remains in force, excepting that the following is substituted for its fourth paragraph:

Quartermasters are authorized, when found expedient, after failure of ordinary means of recovery, to offer for recovery of any lost or stolen animal a reward of \$25.00; and, in case of stolen animals, an additional reward of \$25.00 for each thief arrested, tried, and convicted, and duly sentenced to punishment.

G. O. 90, H. Q. A., October 1, 1877.

The following promotions in the Army of the United States, made by the President since the publication of G. O. 64, of July 6, 1877, and up to Sept. 30, 1877, are announced:

PROMOTIONS.

First Cavalry.—2d Lieut. Otto L. Helm, to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1877, vice Brodie, resigned (Co. M); Additional 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Brown, of the 2d Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, July 3, 1877, vice Rains, killed in action (Co. L); Additional 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, of the 3d Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1877, vice Helm, promoted (Co. I).

Second Cavalry.—Additional 2d Lieut. Curtis B. Hopkin, of the 1st Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, June 25, 1877, vice Coale, promoted (Co. C).

Third Cavalry.—Additional 2d Lieut. George W. Baxter, of the 5th Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1877, vice Hammond, resigned (Co. H).

Third Artillery.—Additional 2d Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, of the 4th Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, July 2, 1877, vice Sellmer, promoted (Bat. H).

Fourth Infantry.—Additional 2d Lieut. George N. Chase, of the 1st Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, July 1, 1877, vice Plummer, dismissed (Co. A).

Seventh Infantry.—1st Lieut. Charles A. Coolidge, to be captain, Aug. 9, 1877, vice Logan, killed in action (Co. A); 2d Lieut. Frederick M. H. Kendrick, to be 1st lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1877, vice Coolidge, promoted (Co. A); 2d Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff, to be 1st lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1877, vice Bradley, killed in action (Co. B); 2d Lieut. John T. Van Orsdale, to be 1st lieutenant, Aug. 19, 1877, vice English, died of wounds (Co. I); Additional 2d Lieut. James B. Jackson, of the 5th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1877, vice Kendrick, promoted (Co. H); Additional 2d Lieut. Daniel A. Frederick, of the 10th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1877, vice Woodruff, promoted (Co. K); Additional 2d Lieut. Samuel H. Loder, of the 9th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, Aug. 19, 1877, vice Van Orsdale, promoted (Co. D).

Ninth Infantry.—Additional 2d Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., of the 19th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, July 1, 1877, vice Miller, promoted (Co. I).

Tenth Infantry.—Additional 2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, of the 12th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, June 30, 1877, vice Chamberlain, deceased (Co. F).

Twelfth Infantry.—Additional 2d Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, of the 17th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, June 30, 1877, vice Haskell, promoted (Co. B).

Thirteenth Infantry.—Additional 2d Lieut. Aristotle McCrimmon, of the 6th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1877, vice Smith, resigned (Co. D).

Fifteenth Infantry.—1st Lieut. Wilson T. Hartz, to be captain, Aug. 23, 1877, vice Kieles, dismissed (Co. K); 1st Lieut. Thomas Blair, to be captain, Aug. 25, 1877, vice Stewart, dismissed (Co. H); 2d Lieut. Geo. K. McGunagle, to be 1st lieutenant, Aug. 23, 1877, vice Hartz, promoted (Co. D); Additional 2d Lieut. James A. Maney, of the 16th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, Aug. 23, 1877, vice McGunagle, promoted (Co. E); Additional 2d Lieut. John F. C. Hegewald, of the 11th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, August 25, 1877, vice Waters, appointed regimental adjutant (Co. D).

Eighteenth Infantry.—Additional 2d Lieut. Wm. T. Wood, of the 4th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, June 30, 1877, vice Barnhart, promoted (Co. F).

Twenty-first Infantry.—Additional 2d Lieut. Francis J. Patten, to be 2d lieutenant, June 17, 1877, vice Corman, promoted (Co. A).

CASUALTIES.

Resigned (3), died (0), dismissed (2).

G. O. 91, H. Q. A., Oct. 1, 1877.

The following orders have been received from the War Department:

I. The attention of commanders of Geographical Divisions and Departments is invited to the provisions of G. O. 57, A. G. O., 1875, with the view of a more rigid enforcement of the law regulating contracts, and the prevention of purchases in open market to meet supposed emergencies. Information can generally be derived from the records of Quartermasters as to the average quantity of supplies required in years past, which will provide against the happening of such emergencies; and timely advertisements should be made accordingly.

II. The provision of section 3711, Revised Statutes, though in terms referring only to the District of Columbia, are hereby made applicable to all military posts where purchases of fuel are made.

G. O. 92, H. Q. A., Oct. 2, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster's Department is hereby authorized to issue to each employé of the Medical Department to whom subsistence in kind is issued by the Government, the same allowance of fuel as is prescribed for employés of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments to whom subsistence in kind is issued by the Government, and G. O. 18, Feb. 20, 1874, from this office, is amended accordingly.

This order will take effect Oct. 1, 1877.

Sir: Referring to your endorsement of July 9, 1877, forwarding for instructions, etc., extract from the proceedings of the Post Council of Administration, recommending that certain articles kept for sale by the Post Trader, be stricken from the printed list to be kept posted in his store, etc., your attention is invited to the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General in the matter, which is concurred in by the Secretary of War, as follows: "Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War, with expression of opinion that, under the provisions of the Circular of Instructions relating to Post Traders, issued from the Hdqrs of the Army, July 27, 1876, it is the duty of a Council of Administration to establish the rates and prices at which all goods kept by the trader shall be sold. There is no limitation or exception, nor is it conceived there should be. All who are compelled by circumstances to make purchases at the stores of Post Traders, should be alike and impartially protected from exorbitant charges." [Letter Headquarters Army, September 8, to Comd'g Officer Fort Wingate, N. M.]

Section 1144, Revised Statutes, authorizes the Subsistence Department to procure and keep for sale, at cost prices, such articles as may be designated by the Inspector-General of the Army; therefore I am of the opinion that hams must be sold to officers and enlisted men at their actual cost to the Government, and to insure this, the weight of each ham should be marked upon it at the time of purchase, and the ham sold at the marked weight and the invoiced price per pound, or, if sold at actual weight at time of sale, a sufficient amount must be added to the invoice price to make the amount to be charged for each ham equal its original cost to the United States. The justice of this rule will be apparent when it is considered that the loss of weight of a ham by being kept on hand, is not generally by reason of a wastage of its valuable material, but only a shrinkage through its loss of moisture. (Letter Com. Gen. Sub., March 28, republished, W. D., Sept. 14.)

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and relieve Capt. H. W. Jones, A. Q. M., of his duties thereat (S. O. 224, Sept. 26, M. D. A.).

Major H. P. Curtis, J. A., is relieved from duty at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of California, and will report to the Judge-Advocate-Gen. in Washington, D. C. (S. O., Sept. 29, W. D.).

Par. 1, of S. O. 146, from this Hdqrs, is so modified

as to direct A. Surg. L. W. Crampton to report to the C. O. Jackson Bks for duty. Par. 1, of S. O. 147, from this Hdqrs, is so modified as to direct A. Surg. E. B. Moseley to report to the C. O. Jackson Bks for assignment as medical officer of the post (S. O. 151, Sept. 27, D. G.).

DETACHED SERVICE.

A. Surg. H. M. Cronkrite, member G. C.-M. Camp Verde, A. T., Sept. 19 (S. O. 103, Sept. 15, D. A.).

Major W. R. Gibson, P. D., is relieved from duty at these Hdqrs, and will comply with par. 1, S. O. 178, H. Q. A., A. G. O. (S. O. 168, Sept. 22, D. T.).

Capt. C. P. Eagan, C. S., Chief C. S., will proceed to Camp Mojave, A. T., and make an inspection of the Subsistence Department at that post (S. O. 102, Sept. 13, D. A.).

The journeys performed by Major R. H. Towler, P. D., from Lewiston, Idaho, to Forts Lapwai and Colville, and return, for the purpose of paying the troops at those posts to include the muster of June 30, 1877, and from Lewiston to Portland, having been completed, are authorized and confirmed (S. O. 132, Sept. 8, D. C.).

1st Lieut. W. B. Davis, Asst. Surg., M. D., is assigned to duty at Fort A. Lincoln. He will proceed to that post and report to the C. O., who will detach him for temporary service in the field with Capt. Jackson's company (C) 7th Cavalry, on stage road between Bismarck and the Black Hills (S. O. 130, Sept. 26, D. D.).

1st Lieut. E. H. Rufner, C. of E., Chief Engineer of Dept., will proceed to Denver, Colo., and make copies of such plats of the United States land surveys as are not on file in his office. He will then proceed to Fort Garland, Colo., and make an inspection of the road from that point to Santa Fé, N. M., and prepare estimates for repairs and necessary widening of that road (S. O. 174, Sept. 26, D. M.).

The journey performed—between the 10th and 23d instants—by Capt. E. M. Wright, Ord. Dept., from Washington, D. C., to Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Pa., and from Scranton to N. Y. City, is confirmed (S. O. 221, Sept. 24, M. D. A.).

Major J. H. Bill, Surg., and Major J. Belger, Q. M., members G. C.-M. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 161, Sept. 29, D. S.).

1st Lieut. J. Y. Porter, A. Surg., member G. C.-M. Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., Oct. 8 (S. O. 160, Sept. 28, D. S.).

Major C. M. Terrell, P. D., is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Dept. (G. O. 8, Sept. 22, D. T.).

A. Surg. W. L. Newland's is ordered to report to Col. J. Gibbon, 7th Infantry, and proceed with the wounded to Deer Lodge, M. F. As soon as Col. Gibbon can dispense with his services, Surg. Newland's will return to this command; if in his judgment such return is impracticable he will rejoin his station, Camp Halleck, Nev. (S. F. O. 46, Aug. 12, D. C.).

Captain N. S. Constable and Captain E. B. Atwood, members G. C.-M. Fort McKavett, Tex., Oct. 1 (S. O. 169, Sept. 26, D. T.).

To enable him to comply with par. 7, S. O. 193, e. s., H. Q. A., Surg. T. A. McParlin is relieved from his duties as Post Surgeon at Fort Marcy, N. M., and Chief Medical Officer Dist. of N. M. (S. O. 69, Sept. 25, D. N. M.).

A. A. Surg. J. S. Martin is detailed for duty with the troops operating in the field, and will accompany Co. L, 9th Cavalry, from Fort Union to Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 69, Sept. 25, D. N. M.).

Col. R. C. Drum, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., will proceed on business connected with the public service, to Fort Leavenworth, and via the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, and Pueblo, Colo., to Ft. Garland, Colo., thence via Denver to Fort D. A. Russell, Fort Laramie, and Camp Robinson, whence he will return to these Hdqrs via Sidney Bks and Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 90, Sept. 29, M. D. M.).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Ten days, Post Chaplain J. W. Jackson, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 130, Sept. 26, D. D.).

Fifteen days, to take effect 10th inst., Major R. H. Towler, P. D. (S. O. 133, Sept. 8, D. C.).

Major S. Woods, P. D., extended one month (S. O., Sept. 28, W. D.).

Post Chaplain A. Gilmore, extended one month on Surgeon's cert. (S. O., Sept. 26, W. D.).

REVOKED.

So much of par. 6, S. O. 125, from these Hdqrs, as relates to A. A. Surg. J. M. Horton, is revoked. Upon the withdrawal from Fort Abercrombie of its present garrison, Surg. Horton will proceed to St. Paul (S. O. 130, Sept. 26, D. D.).

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. H. L. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal. * In the field against the Nez Percé Indians.

Detached Service.—Co. B (Jackson's) is assigned to duty with the Cavalry battalion, and the C. O. will report to Major G. B. Sanford (S. F. O. 41, July 20, D. C.).

In the Field.—A correspondent writes as follows: "I notice in all your publications that you have Col. C. Grover 'in the field against hostile Nez Percés,' and the several companies of this regiment (1st Cavalry) at

their respective stations, when the very reverse should be stated. Col. Grover is and has been at Walla Walla all the time, and all companies except A and M have been in the field since the first call for troops, after Cos. F and H had the fight in White Bird Canyon, June 17, 1877. Cos. E, H and L have been in the field since the first week in May, now nearly five months."

[Our correspondent has misunderstood our note referred to by the * following the name of the regiment. It was intended to indicate that the whole of the 1st Cav. was in the field, not its Colonel.—ED. JOURNAL.]

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—This regiment is changing station, under orders for Dept. of Dakota.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Thos. C. Devin.—Headquarters, and A, D, E, F, G, Fort Laramie, W. T.; I, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B, C, H, L, Camp Robinson, Neb.; M, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K, Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A, C, D, H, K, M, Fort Sill, I. T.; G, L, Fort Reno, I. T.; E, Fort Wallace, Kas.; I, Camp Supply, I. T.; B, F, Fort Elliott, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. M. Leeper, Jr., Camp Supply, Ind. T., extended five days (S. O. 173, Sept. 24, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C, D, E, F, G, H, M, Camp Brown, W. T.

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C, G, M, Camp Grant, A. T.; B, Camp Lowell, A. T.; K, Fort Whipple, A. T.; H, L, Camp Bowie, A. T.; E, D, Camp Apache, A. T.; A, Camp Verde, A. T.; I, Camp McDowell, A. T.; F, Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. H. Campbell, 1st Lieuts. H. P. Perrine, A. D. C., A. Henely, members, and 2d Lieut. W. Baird, J. A. of G. C. M. Camp Verde, A. T., Sept. 19 (S. O. 103, Sept. 15, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B, E, G, I, K, L, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; A, D, H, M, Ft. Rice, D. T.; C, Ft. Totten, D. T.; F, Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C, D, I, L, M, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, B, F, K, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, G, H, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—Capt. A. P. Caraher, Fort Clark, Tex., extended seven days (S. O. 166, Sept. 20, D. T.) One month, to apply for extension of three months, with permission to go beyond sea, Capt. G. W. Chilson, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 167, Sept. 21, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D, E, F, Fort Union, N. M.; I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Fort Garland, C. T.; F, H, M, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A, B, C, G, Fort Bayard, N. M.; L, Ft. Union, N. M.

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A, D, L, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Fort Griffin, Tex.; H, Fort Davis, Tex.; I, Ft. Richardson, Tex.; B, Fort Duncan, Tex.; E, San Felipe, Tex.; F, K, M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; C, Ft. McKavett, Tex.

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and K, Fort Adams, R. I.; A, Easton, Pa.; C, D, H, L, M, Reading, Pa.; B, E, F, I, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. A. E. Miltmore is relieved from duty at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., and will join his battery at Reading, Penn. (S. O. 228, Oct. 1, M. D. A.)

Detached Service.—Capt. J. P. Sanger, 1st Lieuts. J. L. Sherman, W. P. Van Ness, 2d Lieut. C. H. Clark, members, and 1st Lieut. H. L. Harris, J. A. of G. C. M. Mauch Chunk, Penn., Sept. 28 (S. O. 223, Sept. 25, M. D. A.)

Capt. R. T. Frank, F. E. Taylor, C. P. Eakin, members, G. C. M. Mauch Chunk, Penn., Oct. 4 (S. O. 228, Oct. 1, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. J. P. Wisser, by par. 1, S. O. 207, extended three days (S. O. 225, Sept. 27, M. D. A.)

Capt. F. E. Taylor, extended three days (S. O. 227, Sept. 29, M. D. A.)

Revoked.—So much of par. 4, S. O. 217, from these Hdqrs. as directs Major C. L. Best to proceed to Mauch Chunk, Penn., to command the battalion of his regiment there stationed, is revoked (S. O. 221, Sept. 24, M. D. A.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A, D, Ft. McHenry, Md.; C, E, F, G, L, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; M, Pittsburg, Pa.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; I, Washington, D. C.; B, Fort Foote, Md.

Change of Station.—Bat. B (Breckinridge's) is relieved from duty at Fort McHenry, Md., and will proceed to, and take post at, Fort Foote, Md. (S. O. 228, Oct. 1, M. D. A.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. T. D. Maurice will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., on public business (S. O. 224, Sept. 26, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. N. Wolfe, member, and 1st Lieut. B. Wagner, J. A. of G. C. M. Wilkesbarre, Penn., Oct. 1 (S. O. 225, Sept. 27, M. D. A.)

O. No. 50, dated Fort Johnston, N. C., Sept. 21, directing 1st Lieut. J. L. Mast, A. A. Q. M., to proceed to Wilmington, N. C., and return on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 159, Sept. 28, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. W. P. Edgerton, extended three days (S. O. 223, Sept. 25, M. D. A.)

Transfers.—The following transfers in the 2d Art. are announced: 1st Lieut. T. D. Maurice from Bat. G to Bat. I; 1st Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne from Bat. I to Bat. G (S. O., Sept. 26, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; H, A, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, F, H, K, Scranton, Pa.; C, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; D, E, L, I, M, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. L. Tignon will proceed from Scranton, Penn., to Fort Niagara, N. Y., to obtain battery property, blankets, clothing, etc. (S. O. 221, Sept. 24, M. D. A.)

Capt. A. C. Wildrick, J. R. Myrick, 1st Lieut. C. W. Harrold, members, G. C. M. Mauch Chunk, Penn., Sept. 28 (S. O. 223, Sept. 25, M. D. A.)

Lieut. Col. R. B. Ayres, Capt. E. R. Warner, J. G. Turnbull, 1st Lieut. J. M. Lancaster, members, and 1st Lieut. W. A. Kobbe, Jr., Adj. J. A. of G. C. M. Mauch Chunk, Pa., Oct. 4 (S. O. 228, Oct. 1, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. La R. L. Livingston, Scranton, Penn. (S. O. 227, Sept. 29, M. D. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B, C, Presidio, Cal.; H, K, L, Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E, M, Fort Stevens, Or.; D, G, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; A, Fort Townsend, W. T.; F, Ft. San Jose, Cal.

Change of Station.—Cos. C (Cushing's) and L (Field's) will join their proper stations via Missoula City, M. T., to Corinne, on the Central Pacific Railroad, thence to San Francisco, Cal. (S. F. O. 43, Aug. 6, D. C.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. F. Stewart, as soon as he has communicated with Major J. Green, 1st Cav., commanding Boise column, will proceed to Lewiston, I. T., and report to Col. A. Sully, 21st Inf., for any duty he may be able to perform (S. F. O. 41, July 29, D. C.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E, F, I, Charleston, S. C.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, D, E, I, M, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G, H, Fort Brooke, Fla.; C, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. S. A. Day, member, G. C. M. Wilkesbarre, Penn., Oct. 1 (S. O. 225, Sept. 27, M. D. A.)

Capt. F. L. Guenther, C. C. MacConnell, 2d Lieuts. J. R. McAuliffe, J. C. Bush, members, and 1st Lieut. F. Robinson, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., Oct. 8 (S. O. 160, Sept. 28, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. D. H. Kinzie, Wilkesbarre, Penn. (S. O. 227, Sept. 29, M. D. A.)

Capt. G. A. Kensel, extended two months (S. O., Oct. 1, W. D.)

Revoked.—S. O. 157, from these Hdqrs. granting leave of absence to 1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla., are revoked (S. O. 158, Sept. 24, D. S.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and A, C, E, I, Ft. Randall, D. T.; D, F, Lower Brule Agency; B, G, H, K, Ft. Sully, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of four months, Major H. M. Lazelle, to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O. 88, Sept. 26, M. D. M.)

One year, with permission to go beyond sea, 2d Lieut. H. T. Reed (S. O., Oct. 2, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters Lewiston, Id. T., en route via Railroad and Steamboat to Dept. of Columbia.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters Virginia City, M. T., ordered to Department Dakota.

Change of Station.—Par. 6, S. O. 124, from these Hdqrs. is so modified as to direct that the Regimental Hdqrs. Col. Major and six companies of the 3d Inf. take post at Helena, M. T., instead of Virginia City, M. T., as therein ordered (S. O. 131, Sept. 28, D. D.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G, K, Fort Bridger, W. T.; A, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C, F, Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D, Omaha Bks, Neb.; B, E, I, Cantonment Reno, W. T.; H, Camp Stambaugh.

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. D. Q. Rosseau, extended three months (S. O., Oct. 1, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C, D, E, F, G, I, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, Fort Rice; B, Ft. Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H, K, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A, B, G, H, I, K, Fort Shaw, M. T.; C, Fort Ellis, M. T.; D, K, Camp Baker, M. T.; F, Fort Benton, M. T.

In Memoriam.—At a regular meeting of Crown Butte Lodge No. 80, I. O. G. T., held in their hall at Fort Shaw, M. T., on the evening of Sept. 6, 1877, being their first meeting after the sad intelligence had been received of the death of Brother Frederick Stortz, Past Worthy Chief Templar and Lodge Deputy of this Lodge, who was killed in the action with the Nez Percé Indians, at Big Hole, M. T., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his great wisdom to strike with the hand of death our beloved brother, Frederick Stortz, late 1st Sergeant Co. K, 7th Infantry, therefore, be it Resolved, That while we bow humbly in submission to the Divine Will we cannot refrain from expressing our appreciation of the upright, manly character of our deceased brother, and our deep sense of the loss our Lodge has sustained by the death of one of its best workers.

Resolved, That in sacred memory of the deceased the hall be draped in mourning for thirty days, and the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members during Lodge session.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Rochester Democrat (Rochester, N. Y.), and the Rocky Mountain Husbandman (Diamond City, M. T.), for publication.

NOAH G. POMEROY, JOHN C. BUDDS, HENRY JONES, Com.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; A, B, Camp Verde, A. T.; C, G, Camp McDowell, A. T.; K, Camp Lowell, A. T.; E, G, Camp Apache, A. T.; H, Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I, Cp. Grant, A. T.; D, Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—Major H. R. Mizner, 1st Lieut. G. Winslow, 2d Lieut. J. McE. Hyde, members, G. C. M. Camp Verde, A. T., Sept. 19 (S. O. 103, Sept. 15, D. A.)

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B, D, F, H, I, K, Omaha Barrack, Neb.; C, Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G, Camp Robinson, Neb.; E, Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A, North Platte, Neb.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. Regan will report to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, to accompany the detachment of recruits (musicians and mechanics) under orders to leave Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., on the 3d inst., for regiments serving on the

line of the Union Pacific Railroad and in the Mil. Div. of Pacific (S. O., Oct. 2, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, B, C, F, I, Fort McKavett, Texas; D, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E, San Antonio, Tex.; G, H, K, Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—Major T. M. Anderson, Capt. F. E. Lacey, 1st Lieuts. S. H. Lincoln, A. Larke, members, and 1st Lieut. E. O. Gibson, Adj. J. A. of G. C. M. Fort McKavett, Tex., Oct. 1 (S. O. 169, Sept. 26, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. T. Kirkman, extended four days, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 168, Sept. 22, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A, D, E, G, I, K, Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; H, Tongue River Cant., M. T.; B, C, F, Post No. 2, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. A. L. Myer, Big Horn Bks, Mont. T., further extended fifteen days (S. O. 91, Oct. 1, M. D. M.)

Promoted.—Additional 2d Lieut. J. F. C. Hegewald to be 3d Lieutenant, to date from Aug. 25, 1877 (S. O. 175, Sept. 27, D. M.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B, K, Angel Island, Cal.; A, Camp Mojave, A. T.; C, Fort Yuma, Cal.; D, Department of Columbia; E, Camp Gaston, Cal.; G, I, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H, Camp Hall, Nev.; F, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions from this Hdqrs. of the 6th inst., directing 1st Lieut. J. B. Guthrie to proceed on public business from Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., to Mobile, Ala., and return, are confirmed (S. O. 150, Sept. 26, D. G.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, E, G, I, Camp Douglas, Utah; B, F, Camp Robinson, Neb.; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; H, Fort Cameron, U. T.; K, Fort Hartsuff; C, Camp Sheridan, Neb.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D, E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B, Ft. Garland, C. T.; A, G, Fort Craig, N. M.; C, F, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; H, Fort Stanton, N. M.; I, Fort Marcy, N. M.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters, A, C, H, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, I, Fort Reno, I. T.; B, D, Fort Sill, I. T.; G, Fort Hays, Kas.; K, Fort Gibson, I. T.; F, Fort Wallace, Kas.

Detached Service.—Capt. T. E. Rose, C. E. Morse, C. Hale, 1st Lieuts. W. W. Barrett, F. Rosencrantz, members, and 2d Lieut. I. O. Shelby, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 3 (S. O. 176, Sept. 28, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. C. R. Tyler (S. O., Sept. 26, W. D.)

One month, Col. G. Pennypacker, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 175, Sept. 27, D. M.)

Relieved.—Col. G. Pennypacker is relieved from duty as member G. C. M. Fort Lyon, Colo., by par. 5, S. O. 148, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 175, Sept. 27, D. M.)

Promoted.—Additional 2d Lieut. J. A. Maney to be 2d Lieutenant, to date from Aug. 23, 1877 (S. O. 175, Sept. 27, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and A, B, D, E, F, I, K, Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; H, Fort Rice, D. T.; C, Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and D, G, H, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A, Chattanooga, Tenn.; B, Indianapolis, Ind.; C, Jeffersonville, Ind.; E, K, Pittsburg, Pa.; F, Atlanta, Ga.; I, Scranton, Pa.

Detached Service.—Lieuts. H. H. Benner and W. S. Patten, on duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., will proceed, as soon as their services can be spared, to Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., and report to the commander of the U. S. Troops at that point for temporary duty (S. O. 226, Sept. 28, M. D. A.)

Capt. T. J. Lloyd, 2d Lieuts. J. Anderson, D. H. Floyd, members, and 1st Lieut. C. R. Paul, J. A. of G. C. M. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 2 (S. O. 161, Sept. 29, D. S.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E, H, K, Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F, G, Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D, Fort Larned, Kas.; C, I, Fort Elliott, Tex.; A, B, Camp Supply, I. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Lewis will proceed to Fort Lyon, Colo., and report as witness before G. C. M. now in session at that post. On being relieved from further attendance before Court-martial, he will proceed to Fort Union and Santa Fe, N. M., on public business (S. O. 172, Sept. 23, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. G. B. Read, Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 175, Sept. 27, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B, G, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, E, Fort Sisseton, D. T.; D, F, I, Fort Pembina, D. T.; C, H, K, Fort Totten, D. T.

Change of Station.—The C. O. military post of Fort Snelling, Minn., will send one company of the 20th Inf. to White Earth, Minn., for duty. The company will act under the instructions of Indian Inspector Kemble for the purpose of preserving peace and order (S. O. 129, Sept. 25, D. D.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D, E, I, Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; B, H, Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; C, Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F, Fort Klamath, Or.; G, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A, Fort Boise, I. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, Chief Signal Officer and A. A. D. C., ordered to Missoula City, M. T., to procure forage and transportation, and information with reference to the country and the enemy (S. F. O. 45, Aug. 6, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. C. A. Williams, extended two months, on Surg. certificate (S. O., Oct. 1, W. D.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; K, Fort Brady, Mich.; D, Fort Wayne, Mich.

Detached Service.—Capt. A. H. Nickerson, A. D. C.,

will perform the duties of J.-A. of the Dept., during the absence of Major H. B. Burnham, J.-A., on leave granted him (G. O. 22, Sept. 27, D. P.)

Capt. J. B. Irvine, De W. C. Poole, 1st Lieut. C. C. Cusick, 2d Lieut. E. W. Casey, T. Mosher, members, G. C. M. Wilkesbarre, Penn., Oct. 1 (S. O. 225, Sept. 27, M. D. A.)

Ordinance.—The C. O. U. S. troops, Wilkesbarre, Penn., will direct the commanders of companies of the 23d Inf., at his post, to turn in to Frankford Arsenal, Penn., the ordnance and ordnance stores in their possession not now needed on account of new articles having been supplied (S. O. 233, Sept. 25, M. D. A.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. P. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. D. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; B. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. J. L. Clem, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 167, Sept. 21, D. T.)

Chaplain J. C. Laverty, extended twenty days (S. O. Oct. 2, W. D.)

Capt. F. M. Crandal, Fort Clark, Tex., extended one month, to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 92, Oct. 2, M. D. M.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. P. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. E. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; G. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 23, 1877.

2d Lieut. C. L. Hammond, 3d Cav.—Resigned Sept. 16, 1877.

2d Lieut. F. E. Smith, 13th Inf.—Resigned Sept. 20, 1877.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Oct. 2: 2d Lieut. G. R. Cecil, 13th Inf.; Major R. S. La Mott, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. L. Sherman, 1st Art.; Major A. J. Alexander, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. Augur, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Art.; Major J. P. Willard, Paymaster U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. C. Braden, 7th Cav.; Col. T. C. Devin, 3d Cav.

Enlisted Men Sentenced to Confinement—when not otherwise specified, at Fort Leavenworth Military Prison.

E. C. Griswold, D. 8th Cav., theft, 3 years.
M. Clarke, K. 8th Cav., theft, 3 years.
J. Boyle, K. 8th Cav., drunk, 3 months, Post Guard-house.
H. Mason, G. 24th Inf., sleeping on post, 6 months, Post Guard-house.

A. Roberts, C. 9th Cav., desertion, 2 years.
A. Glasgow, C. 9th Cav., desertion and theft, 3 years.
L. Jones, A. 9th Cav., violin, 21st and 62d Art. of War, 8 months, Post Guard-house.

J. McMahon, H. 4th Cav., violin, 39th and 62d Art. of War, 6 months, Fort 311, Ind. T.

H. E. Warrington, D. 2d Cav., theft, 2 months, Post Gd-house.
J. Fander, L. 2d Cav., violin, 39th Art. War, 3 months, Post Guard-house.

C. Graf, C. 15th Inf., desertion, 2 years.
J. Metzger, I. 24 Cav., absent without leave and theft, 2 months, Post Guard-house.

F. McPortland, I. 2d Cav., absent without leave and theft, 2 months, Post Guard-house.

B. E. Wood, M. 2d Cav., desertion and violin, 62d Art. of War, 5 years.

R. Fox, I. 2d Cav., drunk and absent without leave, 3 months, Post Guard-house.

C. Dennis, L. 10th Cav., sleeping on post, 6 months, Post Guard-house.

M. H. German, E. 4th Cav., desertion and theft, 3 years.
J. Archer, I. 2d Cav., desertion, 3 years.

M. Rindberg, E. 4th Cav., violin, 17th Art. of War and desertion, 1 month, Post Guard-house.

H. Hibel, B. 13th Inf., desertion, 2 years, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
J. Morris, F. 8th Inf., desertion, 3 years, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

J. Brady, D. 1st Cav., desertion, 9 months, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
C. Jordan, F. 8th Inf., desertion, 6 months, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

F. Abenger, I. 12th Inf., violin, 32d Art. of War, 6 months, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

A. J. Reborn, B. 4th Art., des'n, 3 years, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
J. S. ein, B. 4th Art., desertion, 2 years, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

J. Kelly, L. 4th Art., desertion, 2 years, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
Corpl. R. Davis, F. 8th Inf., des'n, 3 years, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

H. Kremer, F. 8th Inf., des'n, 18 months, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
D. Murphy, D. 3d Art., drunk, 6 months, Post Guard-house.

H. Clifford, A. 1st Art., desertion, 3 months, Post Guard-house.
G. Smith, F. 1st Art., desertion and theft, 1 year.

C. Hammond, M. 3d Art., absent without leave and drunk, 2 months, Post Guard-house.

C. A. Burke, K. 7th Cav., desertion, 2 years.
T. Kelly, M. 7th Cav., forgery, 1 year, Fort A. Lincoln.

I. S. Melton, K. 7th Cav., desertion and theft, 3 years.
F. Holland, A. 7th Cav., desertion and theft, 2 years.

T. L. Williams, H. 22d Inf., desertion and theft, 3 years.
O. T. Duffy, G. 17th Inf., disobedience of orders, 6 months, Fort A. Lincoln.

A. De Groat, B. 7th Inf., desertion, 2 years, Fort Shaw, M. T.
B. Long, K. 7th Inf., desertion, 2 years, Fort Shaw, M. T.

J. A. Burton, B. 7th Inf., desertion, 2 years, Fort Shaw, M. T.
R. K. Robeson, E. 7th Inf., desertion, 3 years, Fort Shaw, M. T.

J. Stuart, G. 2d Cav., desertion, 2 years, Fort Ellis, M. T.
C. Knight, L. 2d Cav., theft, 1 year, Fort Ellis, M. T.

J. Lindner, I. 17th Inf., disrespectful language, 2 months, Post Guard-house.

T. J. Burke, G. 5th Cav., drunk on duty, 3 months, Post Guard-house.

J. Magrath, F. 20th Inf., desertion, 10 days, Post Guard-house.
O. Stamm, A. 1st Inf., assault, 4 months, Post Guard-house.

G. Nelson, F. 20th Inf., theft, forgery and absent without leave, 1 year.

T. O'Brien, I. 8th Cav., desertion, 2 years.
E. Mutschler, H. 17th Inf., violin, post order, drunk and disorderly conduct, 2 months, Post Guard-house.

J. O'Shea, H. 17th Inf., violin, post order and disorderly conduct, 2 months, Post Guard-house.

J. Gleason, desertion and theft, 3 years.
P. Fleming, B. 7th Cav., drunk, 6 months, Post Guard-house.

F. Dayton, L. 7th Cav., neglect of duty and theft, 6 years.
R. H. Craig, C. 2d Art., desertion, 2 years.

L. Langer, A. 7th Inf., des'n and theft, 3 years, Ft. Shaw, M. T.
D. F. Keirne, K. 11th Inf., violin, 21st Art. War, 8 months, Post Guard-house.

H. Ward, D. 15th Inf., desertion and theft, 3 years.
S. Gordon, K. 15th Inf., desertion and theft, 4 years.

P. Johnson, B. 9th Cav., did feloniously strike with an axe Private Levi Morris, same company and regiment, in the back, inflicting a mortal wound, of which wound the said Morris did die. In view of the fact that the prisoner was first struck by deceased with a club and that he thereupon, in a moment of passion no doubt, immediately inflicted the mortal wound with the axe as charged, the period of confinement is mitigated to seven years.

J. Collins, M. 9th Cav., manslaughter, 2 years.
G. Gates, D. 8th Cav., desertion, 2 years.

J. Muldeway, D. 8th Cav., sleeping on post, 6 months, Post Guard-house.

C. Farmer, I. 8th Cav., violin, 32d Art. of War, 2 months, Post Guard-house.

R. Love, I. 8th Cav., violin, 32d Art. of War, 2 months, Post Guard-house.

W. McMahon, B. 24th Inf., violin, 39th Art. War, 6 months, Post Guard-house.

H. Fisher, A. 10th Inf., mutinous conduct and drunk, 1 year.
W. West, F. 10th Inf., drunk, 2 months, Post Guard-house.

R. Doherty, F. 10th Inf., absent without leave and drunk, 6 months, Post Guard-house.

F. Sinaness, G. 8th Cav., desertion, 2 years.

Released from Confinement.

J. Danacker, formerly H. 8th Cav., Sept. 18.
C. Winkler, formerly B. Batt. of Engrs., Sept. 18.

J. K. Blackburn, formerly 21st Inf., Sept. 17.
T. Fornell, formerly D. 1st Cav., Aug. 17.

L. Beilstein, formerly I. 6th Cav., Aug. 31.
W. Fitzgerald, formerly A. 13th Inf., Aug. 24.

J. Gellitch, Sept. 4.
H. Phillips, formerly G. 8th Cav., Aug. 27.

J. M. Decker, formerly C. 21st Inf., Aug. 3.
The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, were discharged from the Prison on the dates set opposite their names: J. Burns, Sept. 1; W. H. Wilson, Sept. 1; M. Whalin, Sept. 1; P. Sanfield, Sept. 5; J. Larity, Sept. 7; B. T. Collett, Sept. 9; W. R. Thorp, Sept. 9; L. B. Haskins, Sept. 12.

Sentence Remitted.

J. McKenna, formerly 13th Inf., 1 month and 23 days.
E. Hefer, formerly G. 6th Cav., 1 month and 20 days.

R. B. Cooper, formerly F. 6th Cav., 1 month.
A. Schank, formerly G. 6th Cav., 55 days.

J. H. Foster, formerly B. 16th Inf., 2 months and 5 days.

G. C. M.—In the case of Private Moses Rindberg, Co. E, 4th Cav., there is an entire want of evidence in support of the loss of the specific articles alleged in the specification 1st charge. The proceedings of the Board of Survey introduced in evidence by the prosecution is incompetent evidence in support of the alleged loss of the articles enumerated in this specification. There is nothing in the record showing the identity of the prisoner with the proceedings set out in the Board of Survey, or that he was present and was afforded an opportunity to explain the loss to the Board. The proceedings were entirely *ex parte*, and do not bind the prisoner on trial before the Court-martial. Every prisoner on trial is entitled to the right to cross-examine opposing witnesses. If the proceedings of the Board of Survey were admissible evidence in this case, as tending to prove the loss of the articles, the prisoner would be wholly deprived of this right. Besides the findings of the Board of Survey appear to be based upon the affidavit of an affiant who appears to be unduly prejudiced against the prisoner. A sentence "to refund to the United States the money value of the articles lost" is not a sufficient sentence upon conviction of a violation of the 17th Article of War. The mode of sentencing under that article is imperative that the prisoner "shall suffer such stoppages, not exceeding one-half of his current pay, as a court-martial may deem sufficient for repairing the loss," etc.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE NEZ PERCÉ WAR.

The following official despatches relating to Indian hostilities have passed during the present week:

CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1877.

General Townsend, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Brig.-Gen. Terry, under date of Fort Shaw, Montana, Sept. 27, telegraphs as follows: "On the 21st, Major Guido Ilges, of the 7th Infantry, commanding at Fort Benton, received information that the Nez Percés were approaching Fort Clifton. He immediately started down the Missouri with his command—one company and 40 or 50 citizens. He now reports from Crow Island, under date of Sept. 24, that on the day previous the Indians crossed the river at that place and attacked a small detachment on duty there as a guard over property and stores of engineers at work on the river. This detachment of twelve soldiers was entrenched, and with the aid of four citizens succeeded in driving the Indians off. During the night the Indians burned about fifty tons of freight lying at the landing, and at 10 o'clock on the 24th moved off, going up Cow Creek in the direction of the pass between Bar Paw Mountain and Little Rocky range." The route taken by the Indians crosses the road from Fort Benton and Fort Walsh. The commission to visit Sitting Bull will, therefore, have to wait until it is ascertained that the road is clear, or a sufficient escort can be collected.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25, 1877.

To Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, Omaha, Neb.:

Col. Merritt's despatch of the 19th is received. If Gen. Crook has not done so already, notify Col. Merritt, by courier, that Col. Sturgis instead of going up Clark's Fork, as was expected, came over to the Stinking Water, and while he was doing so the Indians came down Clark's Fork and passed him. When he returned to Clark's Fork he took the trail, and after a march of sixty miles he overtook the Indians and had an engagement with them. He killed five or six Indians, had three officers wounded slightly, a few men killed, and a few wounded. He captured about 900 ponies. The Indians crossed the Yellowstone with Col. Sturgis and Major Sanford in close pursuit. Up to the latest date (Sept. 15) he had killed five more Indians and captured more abandoned ponies. The Indians were making for Judith Mountains, with Sturgis and Sanford in pursuit, followed up by Gen. Howard. I give it as my judgment that Col. Merritt and Major Hart have fulfilled all that could be expected of them, and that Col. Merritt can return to Brown and Hart to Tongue River unless Gen. Crook, their immediate commander, directs otherwise, or unless Col. Merritt, who is on the ground, should think his remaining there is necessary.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 2.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

The following despatch has just been received from Col. Gibson: "The Nez Percés crossed the Missouri at Cow Island, Sept. 23. Major Guido Ilges, with his party of citizens from Fort Benton, struck them eight miles up Cow Creek on the 23th. He lost one man and a horse, and had to withdraw, as the Indians were in full force. He reports them in the pass between Bear Paw and the Little Rockies on the 28th, travelling slowly, and carrying many wounded. The hostiles burned Copper's freight train, killing two men, on its way from Cow Island to Fort Benton. Sturgis, at last accounts through friendly Indians, was reported at Camp Lewis, with his horses much worn out and the men without food, but his trains had caught up with him. Gen. Terry has ordered Miles north, and I hope the latter has anticipated the order, as it is so reported. I am entirely in the dark in regard to operations on Clark Fork, but feel that the only chance to capture the whole outfit since it left Lo Lo Pass was lost there."

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

A despatch from Camp Robinson, Neb., Oct. 3, states that twenty lodges of Indians left Spotted Tail Agency the previous night for the north, and it is believed that for every lodge that comes into the agency six leave it.

THE CAMAS CREEK FIGHT.

The Helena (Montana) Herald gives the following report by "a participant" of a fight with the Indians, of which we have thus far received no official report:

At Camas Creek, about 18 miles east of Dry Creek Station, on the morning of the 29th, shortly before daylight, the

camp was aroused by a fearful concert of Indian yells, accompanied by a sharp fire. The troops immediately got into their assigned positions and waited the break of day. It was soon discovered that a large herd of pack animals, a number of horses belonging to the Virginia City volunteer company, and others belonging to citizens in camp, had been stampeded and run off by the Indians. When broad daylight came, three companies of cavalry (Norwood's of the 2d, and Carr's and Jackson's of the 1st) were ordered in pursuit of the Indians and herd. After a sharp ride of about seven miles, the two companies of the 1st Cavalry struck the rear of the herd, crossed its line of flight and commenced skirmishing with the Indians. Norwood followed immediately in the rear, his company well in hand. He ordered a citizen and a soldier to get ahead of and drive back about 40 or 50 animals that had been cut off from the herd. About one mile beyond the point where the skirmishing began, the Indians commenced to make a decided resistance from strong positions among rocky ridges of lava and clumps of timber. Norwood took his position behind a low rocky ridge, dismounted his men and opened fire.

After a short time it was discovered that the two companies of the 1st Cavalry had retired, and the Indians were surrounding Norwood's company. About this time he received an order from Lieut. Cresson, battalion adjutant cavalry, to retreat. It was understood this order came from the commanding officer of the cavalry battalion, Capt. Norwood declined to obey the order until he could make proper dispositions to cover his rear. After a short time he slowly fell back, about 1,000 yards, to a strong position, where he tied his horses, placed his men in position, and determined to fight it out. All this under a sharp fire and demonstrations by the Indians. By this time the Indians had entirely surrounded his company and kept up a sharp and continuous fire. Some of their sharpshooters crept up to within forty yards of our position. The fight lasted about four hours. At the end of that time, Gen. Howard came up with a part of his command, the Indians retiring shortly before he came in sight. Capt. Norwood handled his company with coolness and judgment. A retreat, unsupported, would have resulted in great loss, if it had not proved a great disaster. The Indians were brave and active and sustained their reputation of being the best if not the most fatal of sharpshooters. There were several citizens with the company who behaved well. Can only recall the name of one—Mr. Truman—a cool, brave man. The list of casualties, considered nearly correct, is as follows:

Company L, 2d Cavalry.—1st Lieut. Henry M. Benson, 7th Infantry, temporarily attached to 2d Cavalry, wounded in the hip, severe; 1st Sergt. Henry Wilkins—head, slight but painful; Corporal Henry Garland—carrying away portion of hip bone, painful but not dangerous; Blacksmith Samuel Glass—stomach, dangerous; Private Harry Trevor—left breast and lungs, dangerous; Private Wilford Clark—chin and flesh wound in shoulder, not dangerous; Private Wm. Jones—knee, slight but painful.

[Glass died at Pleasant Valley on following Wednesday morning.]

Company B, 1st Cavalry.—Trumpeter Bernard Brooks, killed; Privates Dunhart and Willie, wounded, both slightly.

Company I, 1st Cavalry.—Private King, shot in the arm, not serious; Private Kane, head, slight.

In the attack upon the camp citizen John Davis was slightly wounded in the head, and Dr. E. T. Yager was struck in the knee by a spent bullet. The volunteers lost one horse killed and twenty captured by the Indians.

THE ALASKA INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—A press despatch from Portland says the steamer *California* has just arrived from Sitka. Chaplain Collins, U.S.A., a passenger, brings information of the deplorable state of affairs at Sitka since the withdrawal of troops from that place. There is now no protection, either for life or property; there is not a semblance of law, either civil, military, or naval, and no power whatever to restrain lawless elements. At present there are not more than fifteen white residents at Sitka, beside their wives and children, and to oppose this number are several hundred Indians. Since the departure of soldiers the Indians have become very bold and impudent, get drunk and swagger about town day and night, and have no respect whatever for the rights of whites. Residents informed Chaplain Collins they were in hourly fear of their lives and property, and that they intended to abandon the country as soon as possible. Generally a feeling of insecurity has completely paralysed the business of the Territory, and unless the Government speedily offers protection to settlers, it will be totally abandoned.

TROUBLE AT THE WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

A newspaper de-patch from Washington says: "Co. B of the 20th Infantry was despatched on the 26th of this month from Fort Snelling, with orders to proceed with all haste to the White Earth Agency of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. They were not sent to put down an outbreak, because no outbreak had occurred; nor to punish the Indians for any crime, because they had committed no crime. It seems as if they were sent to provoke an outbreak, and to foment disturbance. The majority of these peaceful Indians are Roman Catholics, and their priest is, and has been for many years, the Rev. Ignatius Tomazin. The Protestant Episcopal Church has also a mission on the agency. As far back as September, 1875, Agent Stowe was at enmity with Father Tomazin, and was sending letters to Washington accusing the Father of making trouble and of 'retarding the civilization' of the Indians. Now, the civilization which the Indians had attained, up to 1875, was chiefly the result of Father Tomazin's labors among them. They had built a handsome Catholic church, and were maintaining a Catholic industrial school. But for some reason Agent Stowe determined to get rid of Father Tomazin, and he worked zealously for that purpose. He had incurred the active dislike of all the Indians, Protestant and Catholic alike. They accused him of cheating them, of making false vouchers, of withholding supplies due them, and of generally making himself rich at their expense. The Indian Bureau—having first resolved to compel Father Tomazin to leave the reservation at any rate—ordered an investigation to be made. This examination, conducted by Mr. W. H. Lyon, of New York, and H. M. Rice, of St. Paul, resulted in the recommendation that the agent and the priest should both be dismissed. The Indians were unanimous in demanding that Agent Stowe should no longer be left to cheat them. But now a new actor appears on the scene, in the person of the Protestant Bishop Whip-

ple. He, it seems, overruled the recommendation of the gentlemen who had examined the case, and induced the Indian Bureau to order that the agent should be retained and the priest expelled. The Indians, Catholics and Protestants alike, threatened to resist this order, and the company of troops was sent up to the reservation to enforce it. It looks as if the present charge against Father Tomazin, which has led Indian Superintendent Kimball to order him to leave the agency, is trumped up for the purpose of getting rid of him." We should be glad if some officer familiar with the case, would inform us as to the real facts concerning the difficulty.

According to the last annual report of the agent, there are living on the reservation 1,427 souls, some having lived here eight years. Their circumstances are very good. There are now 170 farmers, having farms from 5 to 25 acres each, under cultivation, and very well cultivated, too, even much better than some white farmers. They have oxen, horses, young stock, swine, and cows. They make some butter. There are over 200 families living in good, hewed log houses, many of which were built by themselves. Of furniture they have stoves, bedsteads, bedding, chairs, tables, trunks, dishes, etc., in fact, things to make them comfortable. Some of the women are very good housekeepers, keeping their floors covered with red matting, and are neat and tidy in every respect. Their habits are good; they are industrious; they have learned to do nearly all kinds of work. Their disposition is to live peaceably with mankind. Seldom do they have any trouble among themselves, and they are generally disposed to mind their own business and let others do the same.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 2.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

The following telegram from Gen. Ord was received last night: "Lieut. Bullis crossed after the Indians near the mouth of Devil's River on the 26th ult., expecting to have to pursue them to their camp, 20 miles north of Saragossa. Col. Shafter crossed on the 28th or 29th to support Bullis, in case he might be encumbered with wounded or need support. No news has been received from either. Telegrams of a disaster are sensational." Ord reports his necessary absence at Austin. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

To Adjutant-General Taylor, San Antonio:

On Wednesday, Sept. 26, information having been received of the location of the Lipan Indians, acting under previous instructions, Lieut. Bullis, with a detachment of the 6th Cavalry, under Lieut. Phelps, and of the 10th Cavalry, under Lieut. Leyburn, and the Seminole scouts, 91 men in all, crossed the Rio Grande and started for the camp. On Thursday night they reached the vicinity of the Remolino, where Lieut. Bullis expected to meet an Indian trader with whom arrangements had been made to conduct him to the camp. The Mexican, who had agreed to guide Lieut. Bullis to the camp, had notified the Indians that Lieut. Bullis was in pursuit of them, so that all the property that was not disposed of was destroyed. Four quaws and one boy were captured, however, with 12 horses and two mules. I was at Lieut. Bullis' camp on the Rio Grande at the time he started, and as the Indian camp was reported to have 40 men in it, and was close to a Mexican town with 200 Mexican soldiers in it, I notified him I would be with a force of cavalry at the head of the San Diego on Saturday morning, so as to help him on in case he had any wounded. On the night of the 28th I crossed, with seven companies, reaching the head of the San Diego about 10 o'clock. I remained there all day and night, and next morning learned that Lieut. Bullis had come in during the night and camped about two miles higher up the stream. Discovering a party of from 50 to 75 Mexican cavalry following toward the head of the river on his trail, the bugle call was sounded, and in a few minutes afterward Lieut. Bullis made his appearance, he having discovered them at the same time I did. He started for the Rio Grande, but not in haste. My companies were soon formed and the line of march was taken up on our return, one company of cavalry being put out in the direction of the Mexicans as a rear guard. As the Mexican troops were about a mile distant, and made no effort to interfere with us, and being insignificant in numbers as compared with my own force, I did not feel authorized to attack them. The Mexicans followed in our rear at a considerable distance for a few miles, and then disappeared.

The horses and mules captured are nearly all American stock; some belong near Fort Clark and were captured last winter.

I crossed about 1 o'clock A. M. at the point where Lieut. Bullis started on his scout, half way between the Pecos and Devil's Rivers.

SHAFTER, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

A despatch received at the War Department, Oct. 3, from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan transmits a despatch received by him from Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, in regard to the crossing of Lieut. Bullis into Mexico. It gives the particulars of that affair as mentioned in the official report published above. Gen. Ord, after referring to the return of Lieut. Bullis without being molested by Mexican troops, says: "A despatch received from Major Schofield, at Fort Duncan, to-day, says the Mexican Gen. Falcon's orders to his troops are not to attack United States troops, but show them the way and see them across the river. Mexican troops started from Pedros Negros, but were recalled."

GENERAL LONGSTREET, formerly of New Orleans, is now a resident of Georgia, owning a sheep farm near Gainesville, and is a candidate for the United States Marshalship of the State.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammer.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G., Jas. H. Wainmough.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Edw. T. Nichols.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Commodore E. R. Colbourn, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, " Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.
Commodore John C. Feibiger, " Washington, D. C.
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, " Norfolk, Va.
Captain Clark H. Wells, " League Island, Penn.
Commodore John Guest, " Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, " New London.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

SAILMAKER JOHN JOINS, U. S. N., on the retired list, died in Baltimore on the 26th September.

The *Supply* was put out of commission at New York on the 25th Sept.

REAR ADMIRAL TRENCHARD hoisted his flag on the *Pohatan*, at Norfolk, Oct. 2.

The *Lehigh* left Norfolk, Sept. 1, for the naval anchorage for iron-clads in James River.

SAILMAKER SAMUEL TATEM died at Haddonfield, N. J., on the 23d day of August last. He had been nearly 30 years in the naval service.

The *Tallapoosa*, having in tow the monitor *Saugus*, arrived at Washington Sept. 29, from Norfolk. The *Saugus* is to be put out of commission.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. D. TRENCHARD shifted his flag from the *Plymouth* to the *Oswipee*, at New York, on the 27th of September.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER ANTHONY T. E. MULLIN, U. S. N., died in New York, Thursday, Sept. 27, of heart disease. He was detached only a few days previously from the frigate *Richmond* at Boston, in which he had just returned home after very nearly two years' absence in the South Pacific and the South Atlantic stations.

COMDR. GEO. B. WHITE, commanding the steamer *Frolic*, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Sept. 5, at Rio de Janeiro, that the *Frolic* would leave the next day for Bahia, and thence to Hampton Roads, touching at such places as may be convenient to procure coal. The *Frolic* expects to reach Hampton Roads about 1st November. The *Adams* was in port—also the following foreign men-of-war: English, *Volage*, and *Elk*; French, *Themis* and *Hamelin*; Italian, *Governolo* and *Ardita*. Health of officers and crew of *Adams* and *Frolic* excellent.

THE *Vallejo Chronicle* says: Yesterday was a proud day on Mare Island. On that day the *James-town* launch which has been consorting with mermaids and sturgeon for it will never be known how many months past, came up to the surface fresh and dripping like a young Venus from the bosom of the deep. All the oldest inhabitants of the island were brought to the spot and questioned, and as none of them could remember of any other launch being missing or having disappeared down the same hole in the water out of which this craft was drawn, it was unanimously agreed that the said craft was the *James-town* launch. So they hung her up to the crane to dry.

A BOARD OF ENGINEERS, of which Chief Engineer Robert Danby is president, has been ordered to report at the New York Navy-yard, for the purpose of visiting the principal steamers, merchant or naval, which arrive at the port of New York, and examine their machinery, boilers, general internal arrangements and ventilation. This examination is for the benefit of the naval service, so that it may be acquainted with any new improvements in these several branches not now known to the Navy. The other members of the board are Chief Engineer A. Henderson, Passed Asst. Engineer J. G. Brosnahan, who will discharge this in addition to their present duties.

THE *Washington Nation* has the following items of naval news: Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N., arrived at the Ebbitt on Saturday. The naval board of examination for promotion and retirement, of which he is president, meet at the Navy Department.—Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, U. S. Navy, late chief of the Bureau of Engineering, has arrived at the Riggs House from his trip to Canada, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Wood.—Commodore Beaumont, chief signal officer U. S. Navy, has returned to the city with his wife and children from Virginia, where they have been spending the summer near Snickersville.—Passed Assistant Engineer Robert B. Hine, U. S. N., returned last week from his leave,

which he spent at Mauch Chunk, Pa., and at his home at Kingston, on the Hudson.

COMMODORE JAMES MADISON FRAYLEY, U. S. N., died at his residence, No. 2011 Pine street, Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1877, and his funeral took place at 2 P. M., Saturday, Sept. 29, in accordance with the following notice:

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY YARD,
LEAGUE ISLAND, Sept. 27, 1877.

(Special Notice.)

It becomes my painful duty to announce to the officers of the Navy attached and unattached to the station the death of Commodore James Madison Frayley, which sad event occurred last evening at his residence in this city.

This distinguished officer entered the Navy of the United States in 1828, and had served his country faithfully for a period of forty-nine years, twenty-four of which were spent at sea and thirteen on shore duty. His first war service dated back to the capture of Vera Cruz, in which he took an active part as a lieutenant, serving in naval battles before that city and subsequently in the war of the Rebellion, at Charleston, S. C., in command of the United States steamer *Quaker City*, and latterly participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher, while in command of the United States steamer *Tuscarora*.

The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps are particularly requested to attend the funeral of the deceased on the 29th inst. (Saturday) at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 2011 Pine street, in undress uniform, without epaulettes, cap, blue pantaloons, and swords, to proceed to Woodland Cemetery, where the interment will take place with the usual military honors due the memory of this veteran officer.

This invitation is cordially extended to the officers of the Army.

C. H. WELLS, Captain Commandant.

The interment took place at Woodland Cemetery, West Philadelphia. The following officers officiated as pall-bearers: Commodore Joseph Hull, U. S. N.; Gens. Rucker and Duna, U. S. A.; Commodore Andrew Bryson, U. S. N.; Pay Director Robert Pettit, U. S. N.; Capt. Clark H. Wells, U. S. N.; Captain Wm. D. Whiting, U. S. N.; Medical Director James Suddards, U. S. N.

The following officers of the Navy attended in undress uniform with side arms: Rear-Admirals James L. Lardner and J. R. M. Mullany, Surg.-Gen. Joseph Beale, Medical Director J. D. Miller, Pay Director H. M. Heiskell, Commanders A. P. Cooke and B. J. Cromwell, Lieuts. C. M. Thomas, E. W. Bridge, C. O. Allibone, and J. W. Carlin, Chief Engineers W. W. Dungan and H. W. Fitch, Lieutenant-Comdr. E. Hooker, Master J. L. Hunsicker, Paymaster C. A. McDaniel, Bvt. Major L. L. Dawson, Capt. Wm. R. Brown, and 1st Lieut. J. B. Breese, U. S. Marine Corps. The officiating clergymen were Drs. Rudder, McVickers, and Breeder.

The last military honor due the deceased were rendered by a battalion of Marines from League Island Naval Station, as a firing party, in command of Capt. Brown, who proceeded to the cemetery for that purpose.

The deceased Commodore was appointed a midshipman from the State of Maryland, May 1, 1828, and was attached to the sloop *St. Louis*, 1828 and 1829, and schooner *Dolphin*, 1829, 1830; 1831 and 1832 in Pacific squadron; in *Delaware*, 74, in 1834; and frigate *United States*, 1835, on Mediterranean station; in frigate *Constellation*, West India, 1835 and 1836; promoted to passed midshipman, June 4, 1836; in sloop-of-war *Lexington*, 1837 and 1838, and schooner *Enterprise*, 1839; in Pacific as acting master; at Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, 1839 and 1840; commissioned as lieutenant Sept. 8, 1841, served in the sloop *Preble*, Mediterranean station, 1841, 1842, and 1843; at Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, 1844 and 1845; during Mexican War in frigate *Potomac*, Gulf of Mexico, 1846 and 1847—serving in naval battery before Vera Cruz; at Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, 1848; sloop *Yorktown*, coast of Africa, 1849, and until she was wrecked on Island of Mayo, Sept. 6, 1850, and returning in the *John Adams* to Norfolk, Nov. 27, 1850. In receiving ship *Union* at Philadelphia, 1851, 1852, and 1853; in sloop *St. Mary's*, Pacific, 1854, 1855, and 1856; at Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, 1857, 1858, and 1859; commanding storeship *Release*, in Mediterranean, 1860 and 1861. Commissioned as commander in 1861, during the Rebellion; commanding steamer *Quaker City* in 1862, 1863, and 1864, South Atlantic blockading squadron; on Jan. 31, 1863, a raid being made by the enemy's rams on the fleet off Charleston, the *Quaker City's* machinery was partially disabled by a 9 inch shell; she returned the fire with her starboard battery; commanding the steam sloop *Tuscarora*, N. A. blockading squadron, in 1864 and 1865, taking part in both attacks on Fort Fisher. Commissioned as captain, Feb. 6, 1866; inspector at Navy-yard, Philadelphia, in 1866; commanded steam sloop *Saranac*, North Pacific squadron, 1867 and 1868. Commissioned as commodore March 2, 1870; ordered to the command of League Island Naval Station, April 30, 1870; and was placed on the retired list May 6, 1871, having served his country faithfully for 49 years; 24 years having been passed at sea, and 13 years on shore duty.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Medical Inspector A. L. Gihon, to take temporary charge of the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., in addition to his present duties.

Chief Engineer Wm. G. Buehler, to proceed to Norfolk and report for duty on board the *Plymouth* as heretofore directed, that vessel having left New York before he reached there.

Assistant Paymaster Wm. C. McGowan, to the store ship *Onward* at Callao, Peru, per steamer of 15th October from New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Hall, to the *Plymouth* at New York on the 3d October.

Carpenter Joseph L. Thatcher, to duty at the Navy-yard Washington, on the 1st October.
 SEPTEMBER 28.—Lieutenant George E. Ide, to duty at the Naval Observatory, Washington, on the 1st October.
 Chief Engineer A. S. Greene, as member of the Examining Board at Philadelphia on the 10th October.
 Passed Assistant Engineer R. T. Bennett, to the Tallapoosa at Washington on the 3d October.
 Carpenter Gould Northrup, to temporary duty on board the receiving ship Wyoming at Washington.
 OCTOBER 1.—Paymaster A. J. Pritchard, to the training ship Minnesota at New York on the 15th October.
 OCTOBER 2.—Lieutenant-Commander Colby M. Chester, to duty on the Coast Survey.
 Lieutenant John J. Hunker, to the nautical school ship St. Mary's at New York on the 30th October.
 Ensign Bradley A. Fluke, to the Plymouth at Norfolk Va.
 Carpenter Peter T. Ward, to duty in the Department of Yards and Docks at the Navy-yard, New York.
 OCTOBER 3.—Assistant Paymaster John C. Sullivan, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions, etc., Washington, D. C.
 Mate H. C. Fuller, to the receiving ship Colorado at New York.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds has reported his return to Washington, having been detached from the command of the Asiatic Station on the 12th August last, and has been granted leave of absence until 10th December.
 Assistant Engineer Henry Herwig, from the Plymouth on the 3d October, and placed on waiting orders.
 Carpenter Gould Northrup, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st October, and placed on waiting orders.
 SEPTEMBER 28.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Webb, from the command of the Saugus, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.
 Commander F. M. Bunce, from the Torpedo Station on the 30th September, and placed on waiting orders.
 Lieutenant Lambert G. Palmer, from the Huron, and ordered to the Swatara.
 Lieutenant S. A. Simons, from the Swatara, and ordered to the Huron.
 Lieutenant S. F. Clarkson has reported his return home, having been detached from the Omaha, South Pacific Station, on the 23d August, and has been placed on waiting orders.
 Master James C. Cressap, from the Enterprise, and ordered to the Hartford.
 Master M. Fisher Wright, from the receiving ship St. Louis, and ordered to the Enterprise at Norfolk, Va.
 Midshipman R. H. Townley, from the nautical school ship Jamestown at San Francisco, and placed on waiting orders.
 Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, from duty as member of the Examining Board on the 10th October, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Washington, D. C.
 Passed Assistant Engineer George M. Greene, from the Tallapoosa on the 3d October, and placed on waiting orders.
 OCTOBER 1.—Lieutenant L. G. Palmer, from the Swatara, and ordered to the Huron.
 Master Hanson R. Tyler, from the Huron, and ordered to the Swatara.
 Assistant Surgeon John S. Bagg has reported his return home, having been detached from the Omaha, South Pacific Station, on the 23d August, and has been placed on waiting orders.
 Paymaster Jared Lindsey, Jr., from the training ship Minnesota on the 15th October, and ordered to settle accounts.
 OCTOBER 2.—Lieutenant A. A. Boyd, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Navy-yard, New York.
 OCTOBER 3.—Naval Constructor Robert W. Steele, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Surgeon J. B. Parker, attached to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for thirty days.
 To Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from October 3.
 To Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, for two weeks from October 8.
 To Assistant Surgeon C. J. Herndon, for three months from October 15.
 To Assistant Surgeon John S. Bogg, for four months from October 1.
 To Assistant Engineer A. B. Canaga, for two months from October 1.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Commodore L. C. Sartori, now in Venice, Italy, has been extended one year, with permission to remain in Europe.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Passed Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Hall to the Plymouth, and placed on waiting orders.
 The orders detaching Assistant Engineer Henry Herwig from the Plymouth, and to remain on board the establishments for manufacture of torpedo appliances as he can obtain admission to, and the English torpedo school, if permission be granted.

APPOINTED.

Civil Engineer M. T. Enloe has been appointed senior officer and Civil Engineers A. G. Menocal and U. S. G. White members of a board for the purpose of examining the fitness of New London, Conn., and vicinity for furnishing a fresh water basin for ironclads. The board will meet at New London on the 10th October.
 Medical Inspector Thos. J. Turner has been appointed, temporarily, senior members of the Medical Examining Board for the examination of officers for promotion, to be held at the Navy Department.

DELAY REPORTING.

Master M. F. Wright has been authorized to delay reporting for duty on board the Enterprise until the 9th October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant George A. Converse before joining the Marion, European Station, has been authorized to delay two weeks in England for the purpose of visiting each of the establishments for manufacture of torpedo appliances as he can obtain admission to, and the English torpedo school, if permission be granted.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending October 3, 1877:
 Charles Fredericks, ordinary seaman, August 11 (U. S. S. Tennessee), at the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.
 Peter Bruce, yeoman, September 22 (U. S. S. Santee), at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.
 David D. Ramezelli, beneficiary, September 24, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
 John Johns, sailmaker (retired), September 26, at Baltimore.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS AT NEWPORT.

THE course of instruction at the Naval Torpedo Station, at Newport, R. I., was brought to a conclusion Sept. 28, and the officers who have completed their three months' study have been detached from farther attendance. They go forth to mingle again with their fellows in the Service, carrying with them much valuable knowledge, which in time will bring forth good fruit in its effect upon the Service at large. As year follows year the advantages of this institution are getting to be more and more appreciated, and it must be acknowledged that, considering the time that the institution has been in existence, the system now in operation is the best possible. The favor in which the establishment is growing in the eyes of the officers themselves is apparent in the number who volunteer each year for the work, and is very forcibly made apparent this year by the fact that several officers of the rank of commander have placed themselves under instruction. The classes have generally been confined to officers of inferior rank, but the example now set

by these older officers will no doubt be followed by others, none of whom will ever regret taking advantage of the opportunity here afforded of becoming personally familiar with the detailed preparation of a weapon which, even now, occupies so important a place among implements of war.

The Board appointed to make the inspection of the station at the conclusion of the yearly course arrived Thursday, Sept. 27, and was received with a salute of 11 torpedoes, the torpedoes being planted at intervals along the front of the island. The members of the board were Commodore D. McN. Fairfax, Captain Thos. S. Fillebrown, Commander B. B. Taylor, and Commander E. E. Potter.

Capt. Breese, in charge of the station, received the visitors at the dock, with the officers attached to the staff of the station, and the party proceeded at once to the duties of the day. The arrangements for the inspection had been very well planned, enabling the members of the board to form a very good judgment of the proficiency of each officer, and of his taste or adaptability for the duty, without subjecting the officers to a school boy examination, oral or written. The details connected with the general subject of torpedoes are numerous. These were divided arbitrarily into a certain number of subjects, and the assignment of subjects to the officers was determined by lot.

The assignment of subjects being made a day before the visitation, the officers of the class assembled at their different posts where were accommodated the materials which it was their duty to explain to the board. These are divided around the different buildings on the grounds, and as the board moved from point to point they were met by the officers temporarily in charge of the different departments.

The machine shop was inspected where the manufacture and fitting of the Spar and Harvey torpedoes was explained, also the manufacture of the torpedo igniter and fuze, which is carried to a perfection at this establishment unknown elsewhere. These articles, forming part of the equipment of all vessels of war now fitted for sea, in connection with the dynamo-electric machine of Professor Farmer, were especially objects of close scrutiny, and were explained in a manner that left on the mind of the board a conviction that the officers had familiarized themselves thoroughly with their use.

The Lay Torpedo and the Ericsson Torpedo were, in their turn, the subjects of explanation and inspection. The machines of Siemens, Wild and Gramme were explained, in connection with a large Farmer machine. The Electrical building was visited, at which point converge the miles of wire which radiate to all parts of the island. In the cellar of this most perfectly arranged building are batteries of all known types with which the officers showed themselves very conversant. One of the most interesting features at this place is an improved Le Clanché cell, designed by Lieut. G. A. Converse, called the Kerite cell, which for practical purposes of a battery for ships has advantages over all others. Other improvements and inventions of this able officer are among the reserved secrets of the establishment.

The place assigned for the manufacture of nitro-glycerine and other explosives was carefully inspected and well explained. The instruction in this department and the manufacture of explosives is in charge of Professor W. N. Hill, a Harvard graduate, who has occupied the position of chemist of the station since its foundation. The professor has devoted himself to his work, and stands deservedly among the front rank of successful experimenters in this branch of his profession. His nitro glycerine is regarded as the most perfect compound of that character that is made, and it is remarkable to see the confidence that he and all connected with the institution feel in the safety of the mixture. No accident has occurred since the commencement of the manufacture, and the professor produces with real gratification specimens of nitro-glycerine, manufactured by him seven years ago, in which there cannot be noticed the least sign of decomposition. All the nitro-glycerine and dynamite used in the experimental work here is made on the spot; there is also a small supply of gun cotton produced for use in the manufacture of the electric fuze.

The first day was passed in an inspection of the things cited above, with many others; the examination showed the judicious character of the course of instruction adopted, and the proficiency of the officers of the class.

The following day, Sept. 28, was devoted to practical work carried on by the officers of the class themselves. Each officer was assigned a certain work to perform for which he was personally responsible. It is satisfactory to say that there were no failures. The programme consisted of the following exercises:

1. Explosion of an "exercise torpedo" from a boat. This is a tin cased torpedo of 5lbs. of powder, fitted as a service torpedo, a number of which are supplied to each ship for exercise in familiarizing officers and men with the practice.
2. Explosion of a service 75lbs. torpedo from a boat.
3. Explosion of a 25lbs. dynamite torpedo from a boat.
4. Explosion of a 25lbs. gun cotton torpedo from a boat.
5. Explosion of 25lbs. of frozen dynamite. The difficulty of exploding frozen dynamite, which is considered insuperable by many, is being gradually overcome by Professor Hill, but his experiments thus far do not exhibit uniform success.
6. Explosion of a group of four 25lbs. torpedoes.
7. Explosion of an extemporized torpedo.
8. Explosion of 600lbs. of dynamite under a hulk anchored a short distance from the island. This enormous charge was divided into six 100lbs. torpedoes, arranged in three groups of two each. The doomed hulk was, very satisfactorily, blown into atoms.

The board then embarked on the *Nina*, the tug boat

attached to the station, which steamed out into the bay. A one hundred pounds torpedo was exploded from her spar, after which a Harvey torpedo was launched which was exploded by electricity, the electric wire forming the heart of the tow-rope. Two dummy Harvey torpedoes were then put over, with which an attack was made on the old schooner, belonging to the station, which is used as the object of attack in practice with this style of torpedo.

The board then returned to the island, when an opportunity was afforded of witnessing the running of the torpedo launch *Lightning*, which is a wonder in herself, and which reflects great credit on her designer and builder, Mr. John B. Herreshoff, of Bristol, R. I. In the evening the board witnessed the working and effect of the electric light.

The quiet work going on at this station may attract but little attention in the country, but its good effect is steadily having its influence, and, as an adjunct to the Naval Academy, keeps our naval officers up to a high pitch in scientific knowledge bearing upon their profession.

A STORY OF "OLD IRONSIDES."

"NEPTUNE" sends to the Squan (N. J.) *Seaside* the following reminiscence of "Old Ironsides":

During the engagement between the *Constitution* and the *Guerrier*, the jibboom of the latter got into the main rigging of the *Constitution*—a raking and dangerous position for any ship to be in. To keep her there, Lieut. Morgan (afterwards Commodore Charles Morgan) and two or three men jumped into the rigging and with a rope's end were endeavoring to lash her there, when Commodore Hull seeing their great exposure, sung out "come out of that, Mr. Morgan." The *Guerrier* soon after swung around, and brought her bowsprit directly over the taffrail of the *Constitution* and hung there for some minutes, thumping that ship without mercy. Commodore Hull, for the double purpose of boarding or repelling boarders, called away "all boarders on the quarter-deck." Lieut. Morris (afterwards Commodore Charles Morris and one of the most conspicuous officers our Navy has ever produced) being the 1st lieutenant and of course the leader of the boarders, jumped on the taffrail and while standing there received a musket ball through the body, which though dangerous did not prove fatal. The *Guerrier* shortly after dropped astern and ceased firing; but as she had neither mast or spar standing and no place for her colors, it could not be known whether she had struck or not. Commodore Hull despatched Lieut. Reed (afterwards Commodore George Campbell Reed) to ascertain that important point. On arriving on board the *Guerrier*, he was met at the gangway by the 1st lieutenant of that ship, and inquired of him whether they had struck.

"O, yes, sir, some time since," replied the officer, "and Capt. Dacres, who is wounded, is sitting aft."

On reaching Captain D. he presented Commodore Hull's compliments invited him to go aboard the *Constitution* and at the same time offered the services of the surgeons of that ship.

"Why," said Capt. D., "don't you require them for yourselves?"

"No," replied Lieut. R., "our men were all attended to before I left the ship."

Captain D. then asked how many were killed and wounded, and on being told seven killed and seven wounded, exclaimed, "Good G—d, our men must have fired very wild." "Yes, sir," says Reed in his peculiar and cultivated Irish accent, "but one of your shot struck our main truck."

On arriving along side of the *Constitution*, Lieut. R. ran up the side, and the first question of Commodore Hull was, "what ship is it?" to which Reed, with some exultation, said, "it is the *Guerrier*, and Capt. Dacres is in the boat, wounded." The latter found his way up the sides as well as his wound would allow him, and Commodore Hull stretching out his arms, said, "how are you, Dacres, I am sorry to hear that you are wounded, give us your hand," and although a perfect stranger, assisted him on board as an old friend, which friendship continued for many years afterwards.

Let us suppose that the *Guerrier* had captured the *Constitution*, and Mr. Madison's views of laying up the few ships we had, as being too insignificant to cope with the immense navy of Great Britain, been carried out, where would, in all probability, have been our Navy at this day? Would it not have received a check, too great for the future to ever overcome? But the capture of the *Guerrier* set the whole nation in a blaze, and no one who did not live in those days can form an adequate idea of the enthusiasm which the 19th of August created. It was my pleasure to take to the elder John Adams, the account of the capture of the *Guerrier* by the *Constitution*, and when I related it to him "tears of joy" filled his eyes.

WHILE there is mention of a French revolving cannon, designed for attacking torpedo-boats with a continuous stream of shot or shell, the Woolwich, England, Select Committee have brought forward for modification a weapon of the same species which has been some considerable time in their possession, but not regarded as of any particular value until the demand for a special antidote for torpedo craft became manifest. The gun, which is constructed on the Gatling principle, has ten rifled barrels, each of 1-inch calibre, revolving round a centre, fed with cartridges through a hopper at the top, and capable of firing at the rate of 500 rounds per minute. Special steel bullets, in shape resembling Palliser projectiles, but coated with lead to take the rifling, after the manner of the original Armstrong shot, are being made in the Royal Laboratory, and the gun is being rechambered for experiment. It is believed that it may be relied upon to destroy a boat's crew at a mile range, or penetrate at the same distance a 2-inch iron plate.

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THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1877.

THE movements of the contending armies in
Bulgaria and Armenia having come to a
virtual close for the present year, it is possible to
take a connected view of Russian and Turkish opera-
tions during the whole campaign, and to regard the
results that have been accomplished with some de-
gree of certainty. During the summer, and while
marching and fighting were in progress, it was im-
possible to ascertain anything from week to week
without the risk of finding the information of one
day flatly contradicted by the telegrams of the next.
The despatches of newspaper correspondents and
news bureaus, such as REUTER'S, were found by ex-
perience to be utterly untrustworthy for military
purposes, on account of the general military ignor-
ance of the senders. Skirmishes and outpost opera-
tions were magnified into battles, and the confusion
between repulses from fortified positions and defeats
in the field affecting lines of communication and the
result of a campaign, has been a mere consequence of
the confusion of mind existing in the writers of the
despatches.

Now, however, that the smoke has cleared away,
and that both armies have practically gone into
winter quarters, we can survey the field and find
how much Russia has done and how much she has
left undone. The sum of the failures, it must be ad-
mitted, vastly exceeds that of the successes, but still
there are certain advantages remaining with Russia
as the strongest party, which are real and palpable.
For Turkey it must be said that she has made in
many respects a most remarkable fight against tre-
mendous odds, and has accomplished results that
very few people expected. The honors of the first
campaign of the war are decidedly in the hands of
the Ottomans, but the substantial results are hardly
so favorable. A brief review of the main incidents
of the war will show this.

It was during the last week of April and the be-
ginning of May that the armies of the Czar crossed
the Pruth frontier of the province of Bessarabia, and
entered upon territory under the nominal protection
of Turkey. This territory, consisting of Moldavia
and Wallachia, united under the general name of
Roumania, was ruled by Prince CHARLES, a scion of
the Hohenzollern family and naturally under the
direct influence of the court of Berlin. His position as a
quasi-independent potentate under the suzerainty of
the Turkish Sultan left him free to throw his fortunes
with either combatant, with the certainty that if he
favored the weaker party, the stronger would make
him suffer therefor. Roumania lay between Russia
and Turkey, nominally neutralized under the guar-
antee of England, France, and Sardinia by the treaty
of 1856; but the changes in European politics in
twenty-one years had completely stripped these na-

tions of power to enforce the treaty, and Prince
CHARLES had to depend on his own discretion.

Naturally enough, he inclined to the side of the
strongest battalions, and instead of calling on the
Sultan to defend him, thereby bringing the theatre of
war in Roumania, he went over to Russia bodily,
after some affected coquetting, merely to avoid the
accusation of indecent haste.

The first movements of the Russians in Europe were
rapid and systematic, strongly recalling the early
days of the Prussian campaign of 1870 in Alsace, but
with the important difference that they fought no
battles. By a rapid march, they seized the lower
Danube from Galatz to Ibrail with two strong army
corps, and pushed the rest along through the centre
of Roumania to Bucharest and thence to Giurgevo on
the Danube, in the centre of the Turkish line of de-
fence. The Turks on their part attempted no resist-
ance to this formidable advance, confining them-
selves to patrolling the Danube with a fleet of river
ironclads, hoping to prevent a crossing into Bul-
garia. By the close of May, the Russian Army
of the first line, consisting of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th
and 12th Army Corps, and numbering about 120,000
infantry in ten divisions, and 10,000 cavalry in five
divisions, had occupied the whole of Roumania and
was confronting the Turks on the line of the Danube
from Widdin to Galatz. At the close of the same
month fresh forces began to pour in and range them-
selves in position to support a crossing. These fresh
forces comprised the 4th, 13th and 14th Corps, com-
prising seven divisions of infantry and three of
cavalry, raising the Russian forces to about 250,000
men.

Had a vigorous and concentrated movement taken
place at this time, by which a heavy force could
have crossed the Danube near Rustchuk, it is prob-
able that the campaign might have been triumphantly
closed in Roumelia by the end of August, but the
Russian commander-in-chief, after his brilliant open-
ing, became imbued with an unaccountable timidity,
and waited behind the Danube during the whole
month of June, without making any aggressive
movement. At the close of the month, however, the
crossing was safely effected at Sistova, between Rust-
chuk and Nicopolis, with very little loss, and the
Russians broke out into renewed activity.

During the months of May and June, while the
operations in Roumania were languishing along, the
case was very different in Asia Minor. General
LORIS-MELIKOFF entered that province at the same
time that the Grand Duke NICHOLAS crossed the
Pruth, and at once attacked and drove back the
Turkish commander MOUKTAR PASHA under the
guns of Kars, and thence back to the vicinity of
Erzeroum. His superiority of force over that of the
Turkish Muchir was great, and had he used it in a
body to crush MOUKTAR PASHA, there is little doubt
that he could have conquered the province of Armenia
in a short time. Instead of this, General MELIKOFF
undertook three sieges simultaneously—Batoum,
Ardahan and Kars—occupying a fourth place,
Bayazid, by a coup de main, and trying to carry all
these operations to a successful end at the same time.
The result was finally disastrous. The Russians
took Ardahan and held it, but suffered three severe
repulses at Batoum, and were compelled to abandon
Bayazid. At last MOUKTAR PASHA pounced on their
field armies as they lay scattered over the country in
small detachments, inflicting three separate defeats
on the Russians, and compelled them to raise the
siege of Kars and retire into their own country,
almost at the same time that the Grand Duke
NICHOLAS was crossing the Danube at Sistova. Thus
ended the Russian Armenian campaign of 1877,
through the undue contempt of the highly disci-
plined Russian troops for the poorly fed, ill clad
Turkish soldiers, almost devoid of a commissariat
and having nothing but arms and courage. From
that day to the present no important move has been
attempted in that quarter by either party.

In Europe the crossing of the Danube by the Rus-
sians was safely effected by the first of July, the
main Russian army defiling by a single pontoon
bridge at Sistova, a second body crossing at Ibrail
and occupying the Dobrudscha as far as the railroad
along the line of TRAJAN'S Wall, without any opposi-
tion worthy of the name. The crossing, so long
looked for, was executed with celerity and decision,
and quite surprised the Turks, then under command

of ABDUL KERIM PASHA, a man past seventy years of age quite devoid of energy and courage. The Russians kept pouring their troops across at Sistova in a continuous stream, night and day, and divided into two bodies, one going up the river to Nicopolis, the other down to Rutchuk, both of which places were at once besieged.

The fortune of war gave the Russians Nicopolis within a few days, after a feeble defence, and secured them from the very serious dangers which menaced them so long as they depended on a single pontoon bridge for their supplies. A second bridge was rapidly thrown across at Nicopolis, and the whole of the south bank of the Danube between that place and Sistova securely occupied and fortified, while the Russian main body, supported on these two places, began to push out on the roads converging from thence to the principal pass of the Balkan Mountains, known as Shipka Pass. The Sistova road to Shipka was rapidly and safely occupied before ABDUL KERIM became fully awake; the towns of Tirnova and Gabrova were taken with hardly any resistance, and the Shipka Pass was carried by a dashing attack in front and rear simultaneously, executed by General GOURKHO with two divisions of real dragoons and light infantry. Thence the daring Russian raider pushed out on the other side to Yaniboli, and threatened Philippopolis and Adrianople simultaneously.

So great was the alarm inspired by these sudden successes that all the powers of Europe began to flutter, and it was seriously discussed in the English Parliament whether it were not best to interfere in the war at once to save Constantinople. From all the woes consequent on these bold measures Turkey was saved by the obstinacy and fine defensive qualities of one man—OSMAN PASHA—at Plevna.

While, as we have said, the Sistova road to Shipka Pass was quickly occupied by the Russians, that from Nicopolis, taking in Plevna, Loftscha, and Selvi on the way, was still in Turkish hands, long after the capture of Shipka. When the Russians under Baron KRUDENER, with two divisions, advanced along this road they found that in the very place where they expected least opposition, there was most. OSMAN PASHA, a general about whom a hot dispute has raged ever since some English officers announced his supposed identity with Marshal BAZAINE, was in Plevna. At that time he was almost unknown, and the Turkish minister in the United States has since vouched for him as a regular Turk born in Armenia. French or Armenian, as the case may be, he repulsed Baron KRUDENER, who advanced to the assault with all the over confidence of MELIKOFF; and repulsed a second assault some days later with such frightful slaughter as to paralyze the whole Russian advance.

It was plainly impossible to push out for Constantinople while OSMAN PASHA lay entrenched within ten miles of one of the main Russian lines of supply. He had first made his appearance there with less than 10,000 men, a part of the garrison of Widdin, but by the middle of July, thanks to the supineness of the right column of the Russian advance, he had increased to 40,000; and his success diverted the attention of friend and foe from the attack on Turkey to the counter against Russian communications. Gen. GOURKHO was hastily drawn back to Shipka and the Grand Duke NICHOLAS began to pour in reinforcements to fill up his triangular position, eaten into so deeply on one flank by the defender of Plevna. The pause in the Russian advance gave time to SULEIMAN PASHA to come round from Montenegro by sea and attack GOURKHO in rear, hastening his retreat; and a succession of humiliating checks forced the Russians to evacuate all the country south of the Balkans and concentrate their efforts on a regular siege of Plevna. That siege, which has already seen three bloody assaults and repulses, is now in operation and virtually certain to last through the winter. A winter campaign, possible in Canada, Sweden, Poland, or Northern Russia, is utterly impossible in countries like Virginia or Bulgaria. The experience of the American Civil War, with all its disastrous efforts at such impossibilities, shows this. Where the ground is alternately a quagmire of mud and a broken surface of frozen ruts twice in every twenty-four hours, movement to any useful purpose is practically impossible. The roads of Bulgaria, and Virginia are equally imaginary in winter, and Bulgaria has no railroads, and no forests to corduroy roads as in Virginia. The fate of war has closed the campaign

of 1877 for Russian and Turk alike, leaving the Russian humiliated and balked of his expected triumph by the determination of a single man. Nevertheless, the close of the campaign finds them still in possession of a fortified triangle right in the heart of the Turkish line of defence, with Shipka Pass in their hands, and a safe line of railroad behind them in Roumania. When the spring comes, unless something unexpected happens, they will have great advantage over the Turks in being able to put a well fed army into the field, while the Turkish commissariat is nearly sure to break down for want of money. In many respects, the present war has assumed the character of the struggle of 1864-5 in America—a downright test of men and money, with little generalship but plenty of bulldog fighting. It needs no prophet to predict the ultimate result, if the two parties are left alone to fight it out.

Since the above lines were written comes intelligence of a battle in Armenia before Alexandropol (in Russian territory), and the defeat of MOURTAR PASHA, while the Sultan has recalled MEHEMET ALI from Bulgaria, replacing him by SULEIMAN PASHA as supreme commander. These changes may result in some battles before winter quarters are officially entered, but they cannot alter the result. Kara, being only twenty miles from the Russian frontier, may be besieged during the winter, but no operation outside of sieges can be undertaken by either party with any hope of success.

PROFESSOR GARDNER of West Point sometime since delivered an address before the New York Historical Society on the uniforms of the American Army from the Revolutionary period to the present day. So interesting and instructive was this address, and so many people expressed a desire to see it in print, that it was published in the August number of the *Magazine of American History*, edited by Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, and now lies before us. It shows evidences of a careful and laborious research that is worthy of the highest praise, and we know of no book that contains so much information in such a small space on this subject. Professor GARDNER of course overthrows some cherished notions of the average American citizen, especially the vague idea that many of us have, that there was a "continental" uniform of blue and buff. He shows from documentary evidence that most of the victories of the Revolutionary war were won by men in rags representing plain clothes, and that when uniforms were adopted, blue and buff was confined entirely to general and staff officers, the regiments wearing blue, brown, green, grey, white and scarlet in all varieties of color and facings.

He shows the origin of cadet grey in the uniform of the American troops that followed SCOTT and BROWN to Lundy's Lane and Chippewa, and finds that during a portion of the time before the war of 1812, the general head gear of the American Army was the prosaic stove pipe hat, now confined to civilians exclusively. The whole tendency of this curious record is towards odd surprises and unexpected facts, but even when these facts provoke a smile we realize that it is a fortunate thing that these records have been saved from oblivion by one so careful and competent as the Professor. Every Army officer ought to have a copy of the number of the magazine containing this article, for future reference.

THE visit of the delegations of Sioux and Arapahoes from RED CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL agencies to Washington, and their reception during the past week by the President and Secretary of the Interior promises to settle some matters in the northwest for good. Had the visit occurred as the spring grass was growing it could have accomplished little, for the Indians would then have felt independent, and might have been so extravagant in their demands as to provoke a new war when they returned home with those demands refused. At the beginning of a continental winter such as now approaches they feel powerless, and only beg for necessities. In the present instance, RED CLOUD, SPOTTED TAIL, BIG ROAD and LITTLE WOUND, for the Sioux, and BLACK COAL for the Arapahoes, have shown decided moderation and justice in their demands, but one and all protested against being moved to the Missouri River on the plea that "there is too much whiskey there," and that if they go there they will become demoralized

and "come to nothing at all." For their positive demands, they appear no longer to hunger for fire-arms, but ask for agricultural implements, houses and schools, "to live like the whites," and especially, in LITTLE WOUND's case, "a religion," meaning, as it was explained, a Roman Catholic priest. It seems that they see in the black-stoled, celibate priest with his uniform, a real religion, which they cannot recognize in the Evangelical married missionary, as he appears out west. The final answer of the Government through the President and the Secretary of the Interior was that it was too late in the season to change the location of agencies, where the supplies already were, but that next spring the Indians should be allowed to move to reservations they could choose themselves. SPOTTED TAIL announced that he had picked out Wounded Knee Creek, and RED CLOUD wished his agency at White Clay Creek. Next Spring, according to the President's promises, the Indians can go there.

A FLURRY on the Mexican border has come and gone during the past week. Lieutenant BULLIS made another of his expeditions across the Rio Grande after cattle thieves, and it was soon reported that his force was surrounded by Mexicans and in danger of annihilation. Colonel SHAFER was ordered to his assistance with all the available force and two Gatling guns, and he also disappeared from sight, while the reports came to San Antonio faster and more furious. All these stories were set at rest in a few days by the arrival of both detachments safe and sound, the whole foundation for the reports being in the fact that a squad of Mexican cavalry scouts had followed them at a long distance to observe their movements.

THE public funeral of the late General CUSTER will take place next Wednesday, October 10, at West Point. The New York Commandery of the M. O. L. L. U. S. at their meeting, October 3, under the leadership of General SHARPE, Commander, unanimously voted to attend the funeral in a body. They will leave in the steamer *Nelson K. Hopkins*, the wharf at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, North River, at 9 A. M. on the day of the funeral, which is set for 3 P. M. at West Point. The generals commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic and the Department of West Point, with their respective staffs, are expected to attend the funeral, which will be in accordance with the full brevet rank of the deceased officer—major-general. The following order has been issued by Gen. SCHOFIELD:

The funeral of the late Brevet Major-Gen. George A. Custer, lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Cavalry, will take place from the chapel, at 2 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, October 10, 1877. The funeral escort, to be commanded by Brevet Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Neill, lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Cavalry, will consist of the Battalion of Cadets, the Cadet Light Battery of Artillery, and the U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry. The Detachment of Cavalry will receive the remains on their arrival at the South Dock, at 12:30 P. M., and will escort them to the chapel, where they will lie in state, under a guard of honor from Company E, Battalion of Engineers. On the completion of the exercises in the chapel, the procession will be formed and proceed to the Cemetery, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Neill, U. S. Army, in the following order: 1. The escort; 2. Clergy; 3. The body; 4. Mourners; 5. Officers of the Military Academy; 6. Officers of the Army; 7. Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps; 8. Officers of the Volunteers and Militia; 9. Societies and Fraternities; 10. Citizens. Academic duties will be suspended from 1 o'clock P. M., and all labor on the post from 12 M. until retreat. (G. O. 24, Headquarters Depart. West Point.)

THE newspapers during the week have done great injustice to Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Blunt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in charge of the Public Works at Buffalo, N. Y., in stating that he is under charges for participation in or knowledge of fraud or corrupt practices in the conduct of the works in his charge. On the contrary, the report of Inspector-General Davis, the officer who examined into the accusations, exonerates him from all participation in or knowledge of any frauds, but imputes neglect of duty to him in trusting too much to his employés. The statements as to the extent of fraud practiced are also greatly exaggerated. Col. Blunt is an officer of over thirty years' honorable service in the Corps of Engineers, and though he may have trusted too much to the honesty of his subordinates, he has been guilty of no worse offence.

MESSRS. DREXEL, MORGAN and Co., as the representatives of the syndicate formed to cash the pay accounts of Army officers, had disbursed up to the 1st of October about four hundred thousand dollars to officers. The offer of the bankers included only the pay accounts for July, August and September. The sum loaned will, no doubt, be considerably increased by advances during the present month.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE annual report of the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy has just made its appearance from the Government Printing Office. It is most enthusiastic in its commendation of the Academy;—its usefulness as an educational institution, the system shown in its management and the thoroughness of the instruction. All the recommendations of the report are in the direction of a possibly higher degree of efficiency in certain points and greater economy of expenditure. The Board reaffirm from their own observations the judgment of their immediate predecessors in recommending "that a commission, small enough to be efficient and large enough to be serviceable, be constituted by act of Congress, at as early a date as possible, with ample time and powers, to consist of gentlemen representing the academic board, the graduates of the Academy, and civilians familiar with general education, who shall report to Congress such changes in the organization of the Academy and its course of study as shall promote its usefulness." They also recommend the completion of the new hospital, the enlargement of the barracks, so that three cadets will no longer be crowded into the room allotted to two, an increase of light in the study rooms by the use of large panes of glass, the introduction of a plentiful supply of pure water, an extension of the present system of drainage, additional facilities for the manufacture of gas, and a restoration of the band to its pristine numbers and efficiency.

"The Military Academy," they say, "has rendered a service to the country in giving tone and elevation to education, and in furnishing stimulating examples of fidelity and self-denial in the discharge of duty, which are of scarcely less importance than the skill in the art of war which has shone on so many fields. The history of education abounds in illustrations of the indebtedness of the science of pedagogy to the professors at West Point, especially to the illustrious inventor of the blackboard. Of the more direct results of the work of the school it is easy to judge. Indeed, not the least interesting, and valuable feature of West Point is the younger Army officers who are assigned to duty in the different departments. These instructors, selected by the heads of departments on account of their conspicuous merit, after two years' experience in the Army, ordinarily remain at West Point at least four years. Under this arrangement, the effectiveness of their instruction is not impaired by two close proximity to cotemporary students, and they enjoy all the advantages of a residence at the Academy as post graduates. These advantages they highly enjoy and improve, so that multitudes of officers under this system advance their studies into the higher realms of knowledge. Free intercourse with these gentlemen convinces the Board that the anticipations raised by the academic career of cadets are largely fulfilled in their Army life."

The division of each class for purposes of instruction into small sections, usually of not more than ten each, is the secret, the Board think, "of the extraordinary results of the West Point course." From the tables prepared by Col. R. H. HALL, Adjutant, and Lieut. F. V. GREENE, U. S. A., which accompany the report, "it appears that, of the whole number of cadets between 1850 and 1877, inclusive, 52.1 per cent. have graduated, and of the total membership of the class of 1877, 61.8 per cent. graduated. Statistics given in the reports of the United States Commissioner of Education show that the per cent. of graduates to membership in the polytechnic schools of this country falls below thirty. The Academy therefore sustains a comparison with similar schools with great advantage to the effectiveness of its method."

The Board say further: "It is an interesting fact that a preparation for college, and especially a thorough knowledge of the Latin language, is a valuable auxiliary in its own work. Of the first seven men in the graduating class of 1877, six had enjoyed this advantage, and the first men had completed two years of a college course. But some surprise was occasioned by the discovery that no time is allowed on the hour-plan for instruction in the department of history, geography and ethics, a department expressly created by statute. Indeed no direct training in the use of the English language is given during the entire course. Considering the

importance to an Army officer of a lucid and graceful style of English composition, the Board feels bound to draw special attention to this omission."

The value to the Academy of the presence of a major-general of the Army at its head is cordially recognized by the Board, as securing harmony of action in the Academic board, and an increase of the morale of the corps of cadets. Of the discipline of the Academy they say: "Perfect regularity in sleep, dress, diet, care of the body, exercise, study, and recreation, under the wise direction of expert instructors, results in the finest physical development and great professional ability. The Board remarked with great pleasure the modest and manly bearing of the cadets, and their freedom from all visible signs of any vicious indulgence; and the country may congratulate itself that the officers of its Army are so admirably nurtured as soldiers and men. Every good citizen is deeply interested in all that concerns the welfare of the Academy, and cannot lose sight of the fact that it is the vital point of our national defence."

Lieut. S. M. MILLS, Commissary of the Academy, is most highly commended for his services in reducing the cadet's mess bill from an average of forty dollars to twenty-nine without any falling off in the quality and variety of the food furnished. The Board recommend that he be allowed a clerk. In considering the commendation bestowed by this Board upon the Military Academy, it should be remembered that five out of the twelve members were members of Congress also, viz., Messrs. BLAINE (Me.), and MAXEY (Texas), of the Senate, and Messrs. BANNING (Ohio), PLATT (N. Y.), and WALKER (Va.), of the House.

THE Executive proclamation of the 5th of May, calling Congress together in extra session on the 15th of October, has been reissued in answer to the constantly recurring inquiries as to whether Congress will meet on the day fixed. An associated press despatch from Washington says: "The Secretary of War in his annual report to Congress will recommend that authority be given to the President to increase the numerical strength of the Army at his discretion to a maximum of 40,000, and that the English battalion system be adopted." Any proposition for an increase of the Army is certain to awaken a prolonged discussion, and for this reason it is suggested that Congress may, while waiting to pass the appropriation bill, adopt a joint resolution similar to those adopted in July and August of last year, authorizing the War Department to pay such sums as may be due to the Army on the basis of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. Such a resolution as this might be agreed to on any Monday by a suspension of the rules, and without being considered by a committee.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. ABERCROMBIE.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the annual meeting of the Aztec Club held in Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1877:

Resolved, That by the death of Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, of the U. S. Army, the Aztec Club has to lament the loss of one of the oldest and most valued members, whose purity of private life, whose honor and integrity of official life, and whose frankness, manliness, and geniality of social life, commended him to the admiration, the esteem, and the affection of every member of the club.

A RAID ON FORT LARAMIE.—A few days ago the military and civilians at Fort Laramie were astonished at the sight of a huge elk, which ran out of the underbrush in the Platte bottom and charged directly through the parade ground. The antlered monster was pursued by a pack of dogs of all sizes, and after clearing the buildings one canine, bolder than his fellows, nipped at his heel, when the elk whirled, threw down his antlers, impaled three or four of his pursuers, then, lifting his handsome head quickly he threw them many yards away. Two dogs were killed by the goring and fall, while two or three others were trampled to death. Not many minutes elapsed before a dozen officers, soldiers and civilians were mounted and in lively pursuit. Several hundred cartridges were expended, with no perceptible effect except to increase the speed of the forest monarch, and after wearing out their horses in a two hours' run the pursuers gave up the chase and returned to the fort, leaving the elk to seek some quiet grazing spot on the boundless plains.—*Cheyenne Leader*, Sept. 22.

Vanity Fair, London, says: There is a great deal of speculation about Osman Pasha, who will long be remembered as the Turkish general who first inflicted a serious disaster on the Russian invaders, and as the defender of Plevna. It was long pretended that he was Marshal Bazaine under another name; and now it is said that he is an American distinguished in the Civil War. In fact he is neither, but a thorough and complete Turk of one of the oldest families in Turkey. He studied the art of war at Woolwich, and subsequently on the Continent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

ENFORCED RETIREMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Promotion in the U. S. Army is so exceedingly slow in time of peace that by the time an additional 2d lieutenant has reached the grade of lieutenant-colonel, his period of usefulness has passed, and he is not only a candidate for, but eligible to be placed upon, a retired list, which is always full. Taking the Army Register of this year, and selecting those officers who have risen in the different grades by regular promotion, and ascertaining the number of years which have been required to rise, we find this general result: In an average of fourteen years and a half, one rises to a majority in the cavalry, in twenty-one years to a lieutenant-colonelcy, and in twenty-three to a colonelcy. In the artillery, the years required are, sixteen to reach the majority, twenty-three the lieutenant-colonelcy, and twenty-seven the colonelcy. In the infantry the periods are sixteen, twenty-three, and twenty-six years. This example covers a period of five years of war and rapid promotion, and will not apply correctly to peace service, as the following will show: There are in the cavalry thirty officers who have been in service longer than the average given, and who have not reached a majority. In the artillery there are sixty, in the infantry eighty, who have served the average time and not obtained the grade. From this it will be seen that the period required to reach a certain grade is hereafter going to increase yearly. To absorb by promotion to a majority the one hundred and seventy officers who have already served the average period as deduced from the Army Register, and who have failed to reach that grade, will take a term of nearly ten years. An officer who enters the Service as a 2d lieutenant from this time forth, has the flattering assurance that in from twenty-four and a half to twenty-six years, he will become a major, and in from thirty-one to thirty-three years a lieutenant-colonel, and in from thirty-three to thirty-seven years a colonel. If at graduation from the academy, he be twenty-two years of age, he will be from fifty-five to fifty-nine years of age when he wears the eagle. A colonel of cavalry at fifty-five, and a colonel of infantry at fifty-eight, and a colonel of artillery at fifty-nine, are undoubtedly of sufficiently mature years to be able to take care of themselves, but rather too mature for active frontier service. This is that toward which we are slowly drifting, and unless some remedy be applied, we shall reach it within the next decade.

Owing to the abolition of the purchase system in the English army some years ago, it was found drifting into a similar condition, of too many years, too much experience, and too little vitality among the field officers. An army warrant has lately been issued from the English War Office, intended to correct this growing evil. Compulsory retirement for future colonels at the age of fifty-five is one of its provisions. A subaltern after six years' service must pass for a captaincy, or leave the service. He may retire after fifteen years' service, and must after twenty years' service. A captain may retire after fifteen years' service, and must retire if he has been twenty years in service, seven of which as a captain. A major may retire after fifteen years' service, and must when he has served twenty-seven years, seven of which as a major. A lieutenant-colonel may retire after fifteen years' service, and must after five years' service as a lieutenant-colonel. It is expected that this will secure promotion to a majority in twenty years, to a lieutenant-colonelcy in twenty-seven years, and to a colonelcy in thirty-two years, as the longest possible periods. To provide for the officers who must pass out, the retired list has been increased temporarily, to be again gradually reduced.

To preserve the proper *esprit du corps* in any army, rewards and promotions must be reasonably rapid. To have an effective command, the officers must be reasonably young in years, and able to endure hardships. These two things are not the case in the United States Army, and instead of there being a prospect of improvement in the future in these two respects, the prospects are the very reverse. There are two ways to strike down this evil: one is to adopt a similar *sys'tem* to that of the English here described, the other is to give advanced grades and corresponding pay proportioned to the number of years a commissioned officer has been in service. For example, let an additional 2d lieutenant after five years' service have the rank and pay of a 2d lieutenant, after ten years' service that of a 1st lieutenant, after fifteen years' service that of a captain, after twenty years' service that of a major, after twenty-five years' service that of a lieutenant-colonel, and after thirty years' service that of a colonel, and after thirty-five years' service that of a brigadier-general. A combination of these two systems, or rather parts of them, will accomplish the end desired. Increase the retired list of the Army to four hundred, or a larger number for the time being, and adopt compulsory retirement at fifty-five years of age, and at the same time give a rank and corresponding rate of pay, proportioned to the length of an officer's service, as described above, in the event that the retirements made do not bring him up by regular promotion. It is more than probable that the adoption of the retirement at fifty-five years of age would accomplish the end alone. This proposed scheme would take out of service, as my averages show, every colonel in the Line, and all the lieutenant-colonels of artillery and infantry. It is rather sweeping, but this statement shows plainly that rather ancient blood predominates too extensively in the veins of the field officers of our Army. It certainly does if the principle on which the late English War

Warrant is based be correct, and on the face of it, it would seem to be.

The colonels and lieutenant-colonels whom the adoption of these measures would retire will naturally be opposed to it; but to them the writer would say, the Army needs younger blood in its higher grades, to make it more efficient. Time will show this too conclusively in a very few years, if the remedy be not soon applied. The country demands an active, well organized, and properly officered Army. It expects to have this; it will have it. Then the relics of a past generation will have to give way to the younger and more vigorous present generation. To have officers take the proper interest in their profession, there must be held out to them a prospect of promotion and increase of pay. They must be able to look forward to the eagles, and hope for the stars before they die. Under the present laws governing retirement there are no prospects of such promotion. The writer has been sixteen years a commissioned officer in the Army, and has faint hopes of reaching a majority in the next ten years if the Army be increased, or compulsory retirement be adopted at any fixed age under sixty-two years. But if officers are to be permitted to remain on the active list after they are sixty-two years of age, he has not this hope. Every officer of the Army, from the 2d lieutenant to the major, has a direct interest in insisting upon some system of retirement at a fixed age. It will make promotion faster and surer—and each one can know by a simple calculation to what grade he can rise, and when. The result will produce a feeling of content, where now exists one of hopelessness and dissatisfaction.

FORT SILL, IND. T., Sept. 17, 1877.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your correspondent "D." after explaining his method, says in substance: "There will then be the following vacancies among the commissioned officers, viz.: Fifty majors and two hundred captains. Fill these vacancies by promoting one hundred and sixty-eight of the present officers—which would be perfectly right and proper—and by appointing eighty-two civilians to the remainder."

Our Army has been called one of officers. "D." evidently thinks it is such a one, for he ignores entirely the enlisted soldier. Has the non-commissioned officers and privates, who have faithfully served their country from one to ten years, no right to look for a commission? Is it right to deprive them of their legitimate reward and bestow it upon civilians?

Give the enlisted man a chance. The rank and file of the Army are not wholly composed of the "scum of foreign nations." Vacancies as they occur, after providing for the graduates of West Point, should be filled wholly from the ranks. There are a few officers now in the Army who have risen from the ranks, and they certainly compare favorably with any of the civil appointees.

A good soldier will make a good officer, and no captain in the Service will say that he has not got some good soldiers in his company. If civilians want commissions, let them enlist, and by showing that they can be good soldiers, they will give a guarantee that they are capable of being officers. Let the giving of commissions to worthy enlisted men be a genuine fact instead of a dead letter.

When every young soldier is made to realize that by industry, sobriety, and strict attention to duty, he may win the straps as well as the stripes; then, and not till then, will the standard of our Army, both morally and intellectually, be raised; and its efficiency will be increased *pro rata*. Measures which will produce these results are what we need to infuse new life and vigor into our ranks.

ENLISTED MAN.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1877.

A SLANDER ANSWERED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Donn Platt, of the *Capital*, is again "on his ear" about some threatened exposure concerning his questionable connection with the celebrated moth-process of Messrs. Cowles and Brega. Platt was badly singled, in this connection, last year; and being now apprehensive of worse consequences, he endeavors to influence public opinion in advance by attacking Rufus Ingalls, late Acting Quartermaster-General, and General R. B. Marcy, the senior Inspector-General of the Army.

Concerning General Ingalls I know nothing. This pious-Sunday-meditation-fraud states, in his last issue, that Cowles and Brega, with corrupt intent to influence General Marcy, contracted with that officer to pay him a per centage upon contracts procured from the Government—General Marcy being chairman of the committee that approved of Cowles and Brega's process at Philadelphia.

Charges of a similar nature were made one year ago by the *New York Times*. General Marcy addressed a communication to his Commanding Officer, General Sherman, in which he fully vindicated himself from these charges.

The fact of the matter is this: In December, 1873, without any previous solicitation or knowledge on his part, General Marcy was detailed, by then Secretary of War, as a member of a board to examine Cowles and Co.'s process. The General immediately called upon the Secretary, and said that he understood General McClellan (his son-in-law) was siding the company to get their process introduced in Europe, and requested to be relieved from the detail; but such was the confidence in the official integrity of the General, the Secretary did not change the order.

The board convened at Schuylkill Arsenal, and after having made a careful scrutiny and investigation into the merits of the moth-process, they made a favorable

report, but recommended that further trials should be made, subjecting the prepared clothing to further tests of time and action of atmosphere in various warm climates.

After these recommendations had been duly carried out, another board convened in September, 1874, to re-examine the subject and report the results. The conclusions and report of the last board unanimously sustained the opinions of the first one convened, and recommended the adoption, by the Government, of this process.

In his letter to Gen. Sherman, the Inspector-General denied emphatically that he or any of his family had directly or otherwise, ever received one dollar from Cowles and Brega, and requested that his letter be transmitted to the Secretary of War for perusal and file in records of the Department. If Gen. Marcy had merely denied the asseverations and insinuations reflecting upon his official character without producing positive proof—which he did—his bare assertions would have been implicitly believed, so high a reputation for honesty does he possess.

Gen. Marcy is an officer and a gentleman—*sans peur, sans reproche*—who has served his country with distinction and gallantry for over forty-five years, and his official probity has never been questioned. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his superior officer, and all who know him. This man Platt has an especial spite against all Army officers, and in every issue of his paper he vents his spleen against some officer; slandering them—not openly—but by innuendo and insinuations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1877.

THE MONUMENT TO MCPHERSON.

SEVERAL months ago, Major John R. McGinness, chief ordnance officer of the Department of the South, conceived the idea of procuring some kind of a suitable memorial to mark the spot where Gen. McPherson was killed. Consultation with his brother officers strengthened him in this view, as they cheerfully promised to give a liberal pecuniary support to the plan proposed. The land was first secured of Mr. Brown, the owner, with a right of way for a new street from the main road, which made all future operations easy and successful. The War Department at Washington promptly appropriated a twenty-four pound iron cannon, and also a sufficient number of old gun-barrels to form a fence around the proposed monument. Gen. F. D. Callender, of the Ordnance Department, who is at present the popular commandant at the Augusta Arsenal, kindly offered to do the necessary mechanical work as his share of the expense, the officers at Atlanta paying the freight on the articles from Augusta. A block of Stone Mountain granite (Gen. McPherson's command approached Atlanta by way of Stone Mountain) was prepared as a base, and it is worthy of mention that this block of granite was put in position to receive the cannon memorial by Mr. Wm. Rosser, who was a Confederate soldier under Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. In due time the work was completed, the street opened to the main road, and the public invited to visit the spot. Nature has made it a lovely place, and now that art has placed there its memorial to chivalry, its attractions will draw many visitors in that direction. Mingled with the undergrowth of oak and maple, many stately waving pine trees throw their shade over the open space within which the memorial stands. The enclosed lot is about ten feet square, and is surrounded by a neatly ornamented iron fence, the pickets being single gun barrels with spear head tops, and the corner posts composed of a cluster of gun barrels surmounted with a conical-shaped ornament. This fence is placed upon a solid stone foundation, and is painted black, as is also the cannon, and presents a very handsome appearance. In the centre of the lot is the marble base, some five feet square and eighteen inches high, from the centre of which rises the grim "twenty-four pounder," in the mouth of which is a cannon ball.

The hill side road along which Gen. McPherson was riding when killed, passes within two or three feet of the enclosure, while the more travelled road, which crosses it at this point, is some twenty or thirty feet distant. On the side of the granite base fronting this latter road are the raised letters "MCPHERSON," no other inscription being deemed necessary. The sloping nature of the ground upon which the memorial is erected (it being on the side of a hill) somewhat mars the perfection of the work, but in other respects the tribute is one that reflects great credit upon the officers who have so appropriately, and in such an enduring manner, marked the spot where one of their most trusted and beloved comrades fell. While Major McGinness was the moving spirit, and superintended the entire work, he was generously aided by Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the Department; Gen. Chauncey McKeever, Adjutant-General; Gen. George Bell, Chief Commissary; Col. J. G. Chandler, Chief Quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. J. F. Head, Medical Director; Major W. B. Rochester, Chief Paymaster; Major N. Vedder, Paymaster, and Lieut. W. B. Wheeler, Aide-de-Camp. To Mr. Brown, the owner of the land, is also due credit for his liberal action in promoting this tribute to a gallant Federal soldier. And I am sure that no true Confederate soldier will ever visit the spot without a feeling of respect for the brave and chivalrous "fallen hero" whose bright military career ended so suddenly within the seclusion and quiet of those woods. Like the late Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, he was "a knightly soldier, without fear and without reproach." Now that Peace has spread her gentle wings over all the land, and the true soldiers and patriotic people of both sections meet again in cordial and hearty fellowship, it is safe to predict that the "McPherson Memorial" will be visited by thousands of persons whose object will be a higher and purer one than mere idle curiosity. Within rifle and

cannon shot of this now quiet and secluded rural retreat, on the 22d of July, 1864, thousands of the bravest and best soldiers of both armies fell in attacking or defending Atlanta. With Gen. Hood and Gen. Hardee in the front, and Gen. Wheeler and his dashing cavalry in the rear, the "Army of the Tennessee" with its gallant commander dead ere the bloody conflict had fairly commenced, fought with terrible desperation and great loss, and against an enemy resolute and determined, and prepared to defend their city at all hazards. On that fatal day, and in that vicinity, was fought what has become generally known in military history as the "Battle of Atlanta."

SIDNEY HERBERT.

THE YOUNGEST BRITISH ADMIRAL.

JUDGE H. R. CROSBY, of Parrott City, who took a prominent part in the northwestern boundary dispute, contributes to the *Pueblo*, Cal., *Chief*, the following account of Admiral Hornby, in command of the British fleet at Besika Bay, who was a participant on the British side:

Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, the commander of the British fleet recently ordered to Besika Bay, near the entrance of the Dardanelles, so as to be ready for active hostilities in case the British government should determine to interfere against Russia in behalf of the Turks, is the youngest officer of his rank in the British navy. He is the son of a former distinguished British admiral and a cousin of Earl Derby, to which relationship he doubtless owes his present conspicuous appointment.

He was born in 1825, and entered the navy in his fourteenth year. Admiral Hornby is well known on our Pacific coast. In 1848-9 he was flag lieutenant to his father, Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, then commanding the British Pacific fleet. In 1858-9 he commanded the British steam frigate *Tribune*, at the naval harbor of Esquimalt, Vancouver Island.

Captain Hornby, on the reception of Vancouver of the news of the landing in San Juan of Capt. George E. Pickett, with his company of the 9th United States Infantry, under orders from Gen. Harney, then commanding the Oregon military department, earnestly urged the British colonial governor, Douglas, to take immediate steps to drive the American troops off the island. He offered to take command himself of the attacking party. The *Tribune* steamed over to San Juan and a force of two hundred engineer soldiers and royal marines then at New Westminster on Fraser river, were brought down and transferred to her, so as to increase the strength of the landing forces from the ship's complement and make it greatly outnumber the American troops. As Captain Pickett was an officer of great determination and gallantry, (he afterwards became famous as the Southern general who commanded and led the terrible charge of Longstreet's corps at the battle of Gettysburg,) notwithstanding the disparity of the forces he would have resisted the landing of the British, and a serious engagement would have taken place; nor would the fighting have been confined to San Juan Island. This was during the period of the Fraser river gold excitement, and the rush of many thousands of miners to that region from California and the adjoining American territories, made the American population far outnumber the English settlers of British Columbia.

The Americans were mostly frontier men, all well armed and were restless and excited over the threatened contest. They sent word to Pickett, that if Hornby attacked him, they would capture British Columbia and hoist the American flag over the colonial building at New Westminster and on Vancouver Island. There were three other British men-of-war at Esquimalt. The steam corvette *Pylades*, Captain DeCourcy; the *Satellite*, Captain Prevost; and the *Plumper*, Captain Richards. These officers though of high reputation, (they are all now admirals,) were strongly opposed to the rash counsels of Captain Hornby and the active interference of Governor Douglas. They thought it would involve the British government in a war with the United States, and that this was too serious a matter to be precipitated by any action of the British naval forces without the consent of the home government.

Fortunately the arrival of the flag ship *Ganges* with Admiral Baynes, stopped all farther proceedings, as he coincided with the other captains, that it was a dispute properly to be settled by the respective governments rather than a petty colonial governor and an impetuous naval officer.

Broad Arrow reports that "a trial has been made at Portsmouth of the torpedo launch *Lightning*, to test her stability in a seaway. A squally day was selected for the purpose, and with a heavy sea on at the time she was run at the waves under various rates of speed, a tug being kept in reserve in case of emergency. Though she preserved her upright position and proved herself a safe boat, the sea made a clean sweep over her, and she was found to roll to the extent of 34 deg., making a complete oscillation of 68 deg. The great weakness of the *Lightning* is with reference to her steering. She is not a handy vessel, and with her engines going at full speed she requires almost as large a circle as the *Shah* to turn in, in consequence of the paramount necessity of speed demanding that her propeller should be placed outside of her rudder. It is expected, however, that the difficulty will be got over without detracting from her marvellous speed of nearly twenty knots an hour. A course of experiments is about to be conducted with her for the purpose of determining the distance at night time at which she can be seen, and also the distance within which she can approach a ship without her presence being announced by the noise of her machinery. Capts. Parkin and Morgan Singer have charge of the experiments."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—The Equitable Life Insurance Company, in voting \$2,000 for the new armory of the 7th, passed the following resolution unanimously:

"That, in view of the important interests the Equitable Life Insurance Society has in this city, and conscious of the splendid record made by the National Guard, and of the brilliant services rendered by the 7th regiment in past occasions of civil disturbance, the sum of \$2,000 be subscribed to the building fund for the new armory of the 7th regiment, and that the president be requested to make such subscription and send such amount to the committee appointed by the regiment for that fund."

This is the right ground to take, and the more private parties follow in the track the better for the city of New York. The 7th deserves well of the citizens of New York, and since they have begun to help the regiment in raising the armory they should continue and complete the work. To the State at large the 7th is only one of many regiments, and it would be an invidious distinction and a bad precedent were the State to help in erecting an armory for any one regiment more expensive than that of its fellows. Private citizens have no such restrictions, and we are free to affirm that few donations could be as worthily applied as those given towards the new armory of the 7th. We have from the first been convinced that the movement in its favor would be a success, and we are more than ever convinced of it now, but we hold that as it was begun by private enterprise it should be carried through by the same means, unless indeed the city of New York should become sufficiently alive to its own interests to contribute towards the success of its pride and boast, the premier militia regiment of the United States.

The regular drills of Co. B, 7th, will begin on Thursday, October 11, at 8 p. m. The following named non-commissioned officers and privates of this company attended all drills during the drill season of 1876-7: First Serg. J. E. Ware, Sergeants, A. W. Conover, J. M. Schuyler, J. H. B. Edgar, D. A. Nesbitt, Corps, T. W. Linton, F. C. Wright, W. G. Schuyler, J. W. Womman, Privates, L. H. Ansten, C. M. Baker, F. A. K. Bryan, J. Barnes, F. A. Buckman, W. K. Baxter, E. N. Ebbels, C. H. Eagle, S. T. Hubbard, Jr., T. O. Hill and F. B. Miller. Corp. Womman has attended all the drills for the past four seasons. Sergt. Edgar and Priv. Miller have attended all the drills for the last three seasons. Sergt. Schuyler and Nesbitt, Privates, C. M. Baker, Bryan, Barnes, Buckman, Baxter, Eagle, S. T. Hubbard, Jr., and Hill have attended all the drills for the last two seasons. The following members have never been absent from drill: First Sergt. J. E. Ware, enlisted August 4, 1864; Corp. T. W. Linton, enlisted June 1, 1871; Corp. F. C. Wright, enlisted November 1, 1871.

The regular drills of Co. K, of this regiment, commence on Wednesday evening, October 3, at 8 o'clock, and continue weekly thereafter until the 1st of April, 1878. A punctual attendance is expected, and it is hoped that the average of last season, 92 1-2 or 80 per cent, will be excelled. In order to hasten the process of formation on drill evenings the following will be enforced: The order of "fall in" will be given by the first sergeant at precisely 8 o'clock; five minutes thereafter he will order "in two ranks from company," and all members not in line, properly uniformed and equipped at that time, will be fined for coming late. This regulation should be enforced in every regiment in the city. The company now numbers 133 officers and men, of which two officers and six men have completed their term of service. During 1877 to date, twelve men have been recruited and ten discharged. During 1878 the loss by expiration of service will reach fourteen men. Wm. H. Janes, removed to Massachusetts, has been dropped from the roll. The commandant in orders thanks the officers and men for their alacrity in answering to the call of the authorities during the recent strike troubles, and for their soldierly deportment while in the armory; and gratefully recognizes the services of D. Crocker, C. B. Henderson, F. R. King, D. C. Moran, and C. E. Ogden, honorary members. The total turnout of the company on the occasion referred to, reached 129 officers and men.

DISCIPLINE.—We have found occasion for considerable serious reflection in reading a company order that comes to us from one of the best regiments in New York city. The order is in the main a matter of routine, but it contains a single sentence at the end which is very significant. The whole order runs: "This company will assemble at the armory for preliminary inspection in full dress and knapsacks, . . . at eight o'clock, sharp. Members having no full dress will report in fatigue uniform, white belts; members not yet provided with uniforms will report in citizen's dress. The members of the company not yet paid will report at 7.30 p. m., to receive their pay. . . . There will be a meeting for election of 5th sergeant immediately after the inspection. The missing muskets must be returned to the racks at once. By order, etc." This last sentence covers a good deal of meaning, especially in its capitals. It shows that the commander of the company is in trouble about his company muskets, for which he is peculiarly responsible, and that through mistaken good nature he has allowed some of his men to take away the muskets with which they are armed when on duty, and to carry the same home. We purposely suppress the name of company and regiment, because this order is only one of similar ones which we have seen from many regiments esteemed "crack" corps, and it represents a class of evils to which militia officers are particularly liable; evils arising wholly from lack of attention to the minutiae of business. It is the easiest thing in the world to keep an ordnance account straight if company commanders are strict and adhere to rigid rules, whereas if they are good natured they are sure to come to grief. Captain A. is responsible for so many muskets for which he has to give bonds to the State. They do not belong to him but to the State. If Captain A. is a sensible man he numbers his muskets and keeps a written record of the names of the men to whom they are issued. If he does this and holds each man responsible for his weapon, to the extent of arresting him for larceny if he cannot produce his gun at a given time, or show that he turned it over to the company rack, which should be kept locked and under the control of the officer responsible for the arms, no trouble can ensue. If he does anything short of this he will be in hot water all the time. Facts that have recently come to our knowledge incline us to think that there are nearly twenty-five per cent. of the company commanders in the State of New York who would be found short in their musket accounts were they suddenly visited by an inspector, and we judge that the sooner inspectors correct this looseness of practice, the better it will be for the National Guard. Creedmoor is responsible for much of this looseness, but a little care will stop the leaks at once, and they ought to be stopped.

ADJUTANTS.—A correspondent writes us the following curious letter from Brooklyn, Sept. 28:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DEAR SIR: I would like to ask, and—through the columns of your valuable and reliable paper—suggest, to the proper author-

ities of this State, the necessity and advisability of adopting some design that shall distinguish the adjutant of a regiment from the rest of the 1st lieutenants. At Creedmoor this month I was desirous of finding the adjutant of a certain regiment in order to obtain from him some desired statistics, but as there was no distinguishing mark to guide me, I was—against my inclination—compelled to inquire for that personage. Is this right? Ought not the adjutant to be designated some way from a 1st lieutenant of the line in fatigue uniform? Why not put on the adjutant's shoulder straps, say a pen and sword, a roll of paper, or any other appropriate insignia? He surely should have some distinguishing mark, and I leave it to you, Mr. Editor, and the proper military authorities to think upon the matter. Further, the quartermaster and commissary, also in fatigue, should have a mark distinguishing them from the line officers of equal rank. Full dress is all right. The plumes, etc., denote the different departments, but in address uniform I defy any one not personally acquainted to pick out adjutant, quartermaster and commissary from a crowd of field, staff, and line officers of any infantry regiment.

N. G. S. N. Y.

We are not sure but that our correspondent has some reason on his side, but a very slight alteration in the present uniform would make all things serene. As it is, we know many quartermasters and commissaries who use the letters C. D. or Q. D. on their shoulder straps. We must, however, distinctly repudiate the notion that an adjutant requires a pen and sword or a roll of paper to distinguish him. Our correspondent has only to pick out the busiest looking 1st lieutenant he sees to find the adjutant. If he has a pale and careworn aspect such as privates in the 8th, 12th, and 22d regiments, he is sure to be the adjutant. If he looks fat and jolly he is the commissary, if his collar is particularly stiff and his boots nicely blacked, he is the quartermaster. The smartest looking officer in a regiment is sure to be either the adjutant or the I. R. P. Our correspondent should always use his wits and his tongue to find the adjutant. For ourselves, when we visit a strange regiment we always accost the handsomest officer we meet, and if he is not the adjutant or colonel he is sure to tell us where to find them, handsome officers being always good natured if they are addressed with an air of proper admiration and reverence.

WESTERN OPINIONS.—The *Daily State Register* of Springfield, Ill., in its issue of September 26, says: "Among the most valued of the exchanges which come to our table is the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, a gazette, as it calls itself, of the regular and volunteer forces. It publishes all the changes of stations, promotions and casualties of the Regular Army, and thus gives information as to many of the men with whom the democracy of this State are well acquainted, either as comrades, commanders or subordinates. If we do not endorse the opinion of the JOURNAL in regard to an increase of the Regular Army, it is because we are the more strongly inclined to its opinion, which it practically expresses, that 'a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.' The JOURNAL reports regularly all the proceedings of the best militia organizations, and should be kept on file by every military organization in the country which aspires to be counted among the 'crack' companies or regiments."

While we are free to say that we feel proud of this compliment from our contemporary, we quote it, not out of vanity, but because it endorses our earnest opinion of the necessity of a "well regulated" militia. Any other kind is a mere armed mob, more dangerous to citizens than enemies, and the efforts of the JOURNAL always have been and always will be directed towards the creation in every State of a "well regulated" militia, equal to the Regular Army in discipline and instruction in tactics, camp duties, and shooting; inferior only in experience of active warfare. When we see such a force in even twenty States of the Union we shall feel that the mission of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is accomplished, but till that time comes we shall strive in season and out of season to bring military common sense into the administration of the militia laws of all the States.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—A correspondent writes:

A careful observation of the military rifle practice of the State troops has convinced me that much remains to be done to secure the general efficiency of the rank and file. At present from ten to twenty per cent. of men become expert (in a measure) marksmen; but there still remain a great many men who know very little about the practical use of the rifle with which they are armed. It is impossible for a regimental inspector of rifle practice to instruct all the men in his command, and the company officers are incapable often of imparting the needed instruction. To remedy this state of things I would suggest that the grade of sergeant instructor of rifle practice be established, an officer of this kind to be attached to each company, whose duty it shall be to look after the rifle practice in his own company, to keep the record of the men in the various classes. These officers could greatly assist and relieve the regimental inspector of rifle practice (an overworked and much grumbled at officer at present), and would take pride in getting as many marksmen as possible, and thus would doubtless do much to raise the standard of general instruction in rifle practice. What does the JOURNAL think of it?

PRO PATRIA.

The JOURNAL thinks very well of it, but thinks that a special grade is not required. The detail of one of the duty sergeants for the purpose is already feasible, and any captain can do it. We are opposed to multiplication of officers of any grade.

DE PEYSTER BADGE.—Recent events, in connection with this badge, make necessary a short history of its career. It was presented, as most of our readers are aware, by Brevet Major-Gen. J. Watts dePeyster to the American Rifle Association of Westchester county in the beginning of the year 1875. The intentions of the donor, as expressed to the writer of this article, through whom Gen. dePeyster made the presentation to the A. R. A., were that the badge should be shot for by National Guardsmen in uniform, with military rifles, in a standing position, at the longest range at which such position was used, and that it should be won three times consecutively by the same person before properly should pass. The statement of these intentions was printed in the JOURNAL of April 24, 1875, along with the first cut published of the badge itself. The first match was held at Mount Vernon, N. Y., February 22, 1875, at two hundred yards, the longest range then in possession of the A. R. A. The match was won by Lieutenant, now Captain Robbins, of the 7th New York, before the badge was made, and when only its design existed. On the completion of the badge at Tiffany's, at a cost of \$300, Lieutenant Robbins was required to give bonds in a sufficient sum for the return of the same whenever required, to the officers of the A. R. A. He executed these bonds with proper securities, and received the badge, which he surrendered to the association before the next match, on their demand. The next winner was Lieut. Gee, of the 8th New York, the match being at 300 yards. He received the badge three or four days afterwards, on giving bonds in the same manner, and gave it up to the association before the next match. The third winner was Private Backofen, of the 4th Brooklyn, who also executed bonds and returned the badge. The fourth winner was also Private Backofen, and the badge was returned to him on his first bonds, which were allowed to remain in force by mutual agreement. He duly returned the badge. The fifth winner was Lieut. Gee once more, and it was expected that the usual formality would be followed, the badge going to him in a few days from the treasurer of the A. R. A., in whose custody it was. Instead of this, Lieut. Gee, before leaving Glendora Range where the match was shot, asked the treasurer—Capt. Thompson, 27th New York—to allow him to take the badge away that night, to wear it as an entertainment, promising to return the same to the society. Capt. Thompson somewhat too good naturedly consented, and from that time forth Lieut. Gee neglected or refused to return

the badge to the society, though officially called upon by three successive secretaries so to do.

At last the A. R. A. concluded to call the sixth match for the DePeyster Badge, Thursday, September 27, at Glendora. It was attended by Lieut. Gee and several enlisted men of the 8th New York, and by Backofen, of the 4th, but by no other commissioned officers except those of the 27th New York. Major Coburn, of the 27th, as executive officer, then demanded the badge of Lieut. Gee. In order that the match might be opened, Lieut. Gee refused to give it up until the match was shot, and expressed his intention of turning it over to the winner himself. The demand of Major Coburn was repeated, later in the day, by Lieut. James M. Jarvis, of the Eagle Troop of Cavalry, acting secretary of the A. R. A., and again Lieut. Gee refused to give it up. The end of the matter was that Lieut. Jarvis went to the nearest magistrate, made an affidavit in a replevin suit, and replevied the badge from Lieut. Gee, who still refused to give it up when in the magistrate's office. However, he pointed to his breast and told the magistrate that if he wanted it he must take it, whereupon the magistrate ordered the constables to remove the badge and it was done.

So ended an affair which was rendered serious for awhile by the foolish and obstinate conduct of Lieut. Gee, but which never could have occurred but for the mistaken good nature of Capt. Thompson. We are authorized to announce that a consultation will shortly be held between the officers of the A. R. A. and General dePeyster, as to the future disposition of the badge, and that the future contests for the same will be transferred to Creedmoor in all probability.

NINTH NEW YORK.—On Saturday last a committee of Co. F, of this regiment, consisting of 1st Lieut. M. A. Herts as chairman, Corps, De Groot and Meyer, Privates Marks and Frank, accompanied by Capt. Wm. P. Walton, embarked on the H. R. R. for Troy, for the purpose of presenting the Troy Citizens Corps—Capt. Cusick—with a set of rich engraved resolutions, handsomely framed—expressing their appreciation of the many courtesies extended by the Citizens Corps during the late railroad strikes at West Albany (Camp Carr). On arrival at Troy the committee were met at the depot by a delegation of the T. C. Corps and escorted to the Troy House, where a banquet awaited them. They were then escorted to the armory, where the resolutions were formally presented, in a very neat speech, by Lieut. M. A. Herts, which was ably responded to by Sergeant Samuel Foster (the young District Attorney of Troy). After the presentation Major-Gen. Carr, 3d Division, complimented the officers and members of the 9th for the willing manner in which they performed their duty under arduous and trying circumstances. Sunday was spent in visiting various places of interest in and around Troy. Returned home on Monday well pleased with the manner in which they had been received and hospitably cared for by the delegation—consisting of Lieuts. Vail and Cramer, Sergeants McDonalds and Carr, Privates Green and Wilkinson, and others.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—The regular drill for the season of Co. G, of this regiment, will commence on Tuesday evening Oct. 9, and continue weekly until the last Tuesday in April, 1878. The first Tuesday in each month will be devoted to the transaction of business. The regular monthly meetings will be held on first Tuesday evening of each month. At company drills the roll will be called promptly at 8 o'clock p. m., and all members not in uniform or in line will be marked absent. Non-commissioned officers must attend to the duties assigned to them, and a failure on their part, without sufficient excuse, will be cause for their reduction to the ranks. The commandant earnestly hopes that the members will keep up the recruiting as successfully as done last season. The commandant has further to say that if all the members will give the officers their support, there is no reason why the company should not be the best, both in drill and discipline, of any company in the regiment.

THIRTY-SECOND BROOKLYN.—The commissioned officers in this regiment on Thursday, Oct. 4, proceeded to Creedmoor for rifle practice, also all enlisted men, who had qualified in the second class, but not this year in the first. The regiment will assemble at the armory, Monday, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock p. m., for drill and for annual inspection and muster, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp. Fine for non-attendance \$6.00. Max Hallmeier has been appointed chaplain.

SECOND N. Y. BRIGADE.—The several regiments of this brigade will parade in full dress for inspection, review and muster, at Tompkins Square, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., as follows: 71st, Monday, October 15; 9th, Tuesday, October 16; and 11th, Wednesday next after. The brigade staff will report (mounted) in full dress uniform at headquarters on the dates specified. The armories, regimental and company books and records will be inspected by Major David Scott at the regimental armories. It having been ascertained that commandants of regiments and companies of this brigade have failed to forward to the commissioner of jurors a roster of the members of their command, between the 20th of September and October 1st, in each year, as called for in G. O. No. 3, series 1876, headquarters 1st Division, the following extract of the law is promulgated for their information: "Chapter 539, Laws of 1870. Any such officers who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty prescribed by this act as aforesaid, or who shall include in any such list any person not an active member of said division, or who shall offend against any provision of this section, shall forfeit the sum of \$50 for each offence, which shall be collected by the said commissioner in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York, and paid into the county treasury." Attention is called to paragraphs 779-807, Upton's Revised Infantry Tactics, and compliance therewith is enjoined upon all.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Our correspondent writes: Probably in no other State in the Union is so much done for educating the youth in military drill as in this State. Boston provides for its school boys, and the good results are well known. Some months since Capt. J. J. Flynn, formerly of the Montgomery Guards of this city, and at present a director of our public institutions, took steps toward introducing military drill amongst the boys confined at Deer Island, and who are sent there for such offences as truancy, stubbornness, and such like misdemeanors. The experiment was considered a dangerous one, and many thought it ill-advised to put arms in hands of this class of boys, but the results have proved otherwise. It is only about four months since military drill was introduced in the institution, yet the exhibition of last week was very good, and with more practice and careful study on the part of officers, the battalion will make a fine showing ere another year closes. The drill, which took place on a field which is fenced in and set apart for the boys, is a fine drill ground, and the camp as one entered the enclosure presented a neat appearance. The battalion numbers about 200 boys, ranging from ten to sixteen years, many of them being quite intelligent looking. Col. Guy C. Underwood, the superintendent of the institution, is the commanding officer, and proves himself to be just the person for the position, as he is a thorough disciplinarian, and of course the boys are under the most perfect control. A large number of military gentlemen were present in fatigue dress, which by the way has become the custom amongst our military men when on friendly visits. The early part of the afternoon was occupied in company drill, each command doing fairly, though the second company showed the most steadiness both in the manual and marching. Soon after three o'clock the competitive drill took place for the "Wilder Medal," a gift from Col. C. W. Wilder, formerly of Gov. Gaston's staff. It is a splendid affair, made of gold, and resembles the old 5th Corps badge. It is finely engraved, has the monogram D. I. C. (Deer Island Cadets) upon it. Sixty-three boys who had been previously selected on account of their behavior and military proficiency appeared on line as contestants.

tants for the medal. The judges were Gen. Hobart Moore, Col. Ezra J. Trull of the 5th regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. Strachan of the 9th Battalion. The squad was under the command of Otis Rogers, military instructor. After drilling for some time the boys were gradually reduced to three, and Sergeant Ford of Co. C was decided upon as the winner. The drill of Sergeant Murray was fine, his position and steadiness being particularly noticeable, and had it not been for slight slurring of motions his chances would have been good. Immediately after the competitive drill a review took place, complimentary to Samuel Little, Esq., President of the Board of Directors. It was noticed that the captain took positions in front of right file at "rear open order." Also when companies were broken into columns of platoons they marched on the left flank of the first platoon. It was also noticed that in accompanying the reviewing officer Col. Underwood had his sword drawn, a point not clearly defined in the tactics, though it is prescribed in brigade review that the officer in command shall return his sword to the scabbard. [Gen. Upton writes that commandant should return his sword.—Ed. JOURNAL.] Battalion drill followed the review, the movements being right of companies to rear in column, march in line and column, to rear march, double column, four left and right, and forming line from double column, and marching in column of companies. In marching in line of battle it was noticed that both colors went six yards to the front. The markers seemed well posted in their different positions. The manual by the battalion was quite good, although many things not provided for in the tactics were executed, such as ground arms, charge bayonets from arm post. At the conclusion of the battalion drill dress parade took place, and was finely done, the sergeants being well instructed in their duties. The drill on the whole was very creditable.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The fall inspection of the 1st Division Pennsylvania N. G. took place at Edgley, East Fairmount Park, on the 24th September. As a whole, those present exceeded in numbers any turnout of the division for some time, but a number of the commands had fallen off considerably, while others had increased. A number of companies in the 1st regiment seemed to have increased very much, while others were out in very small force. A notable increase was seen in the 3d regiment. Several companies in this command have just been organized, and seem to be of very good material for active service, where that discipline which should be found in the militia as well as in the Regulars could be enforced. Whether as militia, they will be amenable to the same discipline, will depend much upon the officers in command. The slim ranks of the First City Troop "representatives of the first families" as they delight to be called, certainly indicate one of two things, either that the first families are poorly represented by them, or else that there are but few first families to represent. We incline to the first idea.

The inspection of the 1st Brigade was made in the morning, that of the Second in the afternoon. As a general thing arms and equipments were in good condition. As a regiment the 1st took the lead, being fully equipped with knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens. Their uniforms, belts, etc., were very clean; arms in good order; in fact but little to complain of. The 2d regiment also passed a good inspection, but were not so well equipped as the 1st, wanting haversacks and canteens. They were out in better force than upon their recent inspection by Gen. Loud.

The 6th regiment did not present as good an appearance as we should like to have seen, but are excusable to a certain extent, as the uniforms worn were in service during their riot duty.

The 3d regiment, as remarked above, was out in better force than usual, but of course very little can be said in its favor, as some of the companies are not yet fully uniformed, one company in particular appearing in citizen's trousers, with army blouse and cap. We hope by next inspection to chronicle the 3d as a fully equipped regiment of ten companies. As regards the independent companies, they all presented a neat, clean, and soldierly appearance. The look of the Keystone Battery was marred, however, by the heterogeneous uniforms, some of the men appearing in the old and some in the new uniforms.

We are again compelled to complain of the deficiency on the part of the officers of a knowledge of their duties during inspection, a number of the officers in command of companies appearing to be at a total loss to know to which side to dress their companies when breaking into column for the inspection. We noticed one or two not taking their position of three paces in front of the right file, and of those who did several stood facing to the front instead of to the left. The officers of the 1st regiment are not an exception to the above. During the afternoon the division was reviewed by Governor Hartranft. The 1st Brigade was formed in the first line, and the 2d Brigade in the second line in the rear. In line the troops presented a very fine appearance. The appearance of a number of the commands at times while other portions of the command were being put in position was marred by the men when in "place rest" lying down and others sitting on their pieces. Troops should remember that "place rest" does not allow them to move more than one foot from position in line; and they can have no better opportunity of showing their discipline than at this time. We had occasion to praise the discipline of the 1st regiment in this respect on last inspection, but they seem to be going backward instead of forward. Commands in the first line should not be brought to a close order by the regimental commandant while the second line is being reviewed, and afterwards to a rear open order. The ranks should not be closed except by the brigade commanders, and not until the "attention" is caused to be sounded by the division commander. The passage in review, while not particularly bad, was not what we were led to expect. The wheels at the turning point were faulty, and we find it generally the case in each of the commands whenever wheeling on a movable pivot. The tendency seems to be, to not only dress by the marching flank, but to touch elbows towards that flank also, instead of towards the pivot. In passing the reviewing officer the 1st regiment did poorly for them; the 2d was fair; the 10th better as a general thing than we have ever noticed before; the 3d, owing to the rawness of the men, was poor as regards the new companies, and fair for the old ones. The State Fencibles certainly bore the palm, the ranks well dressed, step good, and men steady. The only fault we have to find is that their alignments are preserved too much by locking (or next thing to it) arms. They cannot well help preserving the alignment in this manner, but it is both incorrect, and prevents ease of movement in the manual. There was complete silence in the ranks of the Fencibles, which cannot be said of many other commands. In some of the companies there is entirely too much talking, some of the men evidently having a very exalted opinion of their own ability as instructors. Silence must be supreme in order to give that attention necessary to attain excellence as a military organization. This cannot be too earnestly impressed upon the men. Silence during all formations is one great secret of success with many a noted drill-master. As a general thing distances in most of the commands were correctly kept, and in most cases attention was given by the officers to the prescribed salutes.

We regret to say, however, that but little attention is paid in any of the commands to the saluting of superiors. The salute is laid down in the tactics, and expected to be carried out the same as any other duty. It is but a sign of respect to the officers, as officers, and as discipline and obedience cannot well be maintained without respect, it is really at the foundation of good discipline. The standing and efficiency of a military organization are frequently judged by the courtesy shown to superiors, and the members of each command should take pride in fulfilling this duty not only to their own officers but to officers of other commands. The marching step of every command in the 1st Division is to a certain extent faulty; there is not that swinging step which gives easy motion to the whole body. The step is too short and contracted and altogether slow; this not only breaks the ranks but fatigues the men.

ALABAMA.—The Montgomery Greys, never happy in the sloth of peace, have published the following bold defiance to the world at large and the State of Alabama in particular:

STATE TROOPS ATTENTION!

The Montgomery Greys hereby challenge each and every infantry company of "the Alabama State troops" to a competitive drill in the manual of arms of Upton's U. S. Army Infantry Tactics, revised edition, sections 72 to 130 inclusive, single rank formation, for a prize of one hundred and fifty dollars or more, as follows:

If 2 companies enter, fee each\$75.00
" 3 " " " "60.00
" 4 " " " "40.00
" 5 " " " "30.00
" 6 or more companies enter, fee each25.00

Each company to be represented by a detail of eight men, who shall be members of their respective companies at this date. Entries to be made at least one week before date of drilling, and the drill to be in the city of Montgomery, on the evening of the day on which the drill of the 2d regiment of State troops is to take place, which date will be duly announced.

For further information address
THOMAS JOSEPH,
Sec'y Montgomery Greys,
Montgomery, Ala.

Sept. 22, 1877.

In a note appended the sender assures us that the Greys mean business this time. They are resolved to decide who or what is the best drilled company in the State of Alabama, justly remarking that talk is cheap but money speaks louder than words.

The prize drill of the "Governor's Guards" came off Sept. 25, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the assemblage of the spectators was quite large. After a long and heated contest the number of contestants were reduced to three, viz., Sergeant D. F. Lowe and Privates Baker and Moore. Under the inspection of Col. J. N. Gilmer, of the 2d Alabama regiment, Capt. John Gano Winter and Lieut. John Graham, of the "Greys," were the committee to decide, and they performed their duty like Army veterans. It was for a long time difficult to tell to which of the three the prize would be awarded, and each seemed to go through the manual with equal grace and ease. But finally the judges in their desperation requested the commanding officer, Captain J. Gano Winter, to bring them to a parade rest, and on account of slight displacement of the feet from the proper position of Lowe and Baker, the prize was awarded to Private Moore. Mr. Moore for three weeks past has been under instruction of Corporal "Paul Saugnetti," of the Greys, to whom the credit is due. The prize was a beautiful gold badge. The drill throughout was a complete success, and showed great improvement on former drills. Upon entering the hall the company executed several evolutions in company drill, and their formation from columns of twos and fours into line while on the march, could hardly be excelled. The boys are evidently preparing for the contest at the approaching State Fair, and the only fault was that in several individual instances a want of attention was shown by the turning of heads which marred the drill. This is no doubt due to the fact that sweethearts with their bright eyes, who were doubtless present, proved more than could be resisted. After the drill the young ladies and gentlemen enjoyed themselves in dancing until a late hour.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE New York Hunting Club was given the use of Creedmoor for a pigeon match last week.

—Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. E. A. Brinkerhoff have each given \$500 to the armory fund of the 7th New York.

—THE 27th New York has been practicing at Glen Drake during the past week.

—THE Gatling Battery of Brooklyn, commences drills next week, and closes its Creedmoor practice this week.

—GEN. M. T. McMahon has resigned as a director of the N. R. A.

—DR. Moreau Morris, of the 7th New York, has been elected surgeon of the National Rifle Association.

—TWENTY-FIVE new life members N. R. A., including Sir Henry Halford and William H. Vanderbilt, were elected last Tuesday.

—PIGEON shooting will be hereafter prohibited at Creedmoor under a resolution offered by Judge Gildersleeve and adopted by the Directors N. R. A.

—GEN. Duryea has offered a badge to the N. R. A. for competition at Creedmoor on the principles of skirmish firing from 500 to 200 yards.

—MR. Lewis Cass won the Turf, Field and Farm match last Saturday with 43 out of 50. There were ten scores of 40 and upwards.

—CORP. Linton won the 7th regiment club badge last Saturday with 33 points out of 100, at 200 and 500 yards.

—BATTERY K Artillery, 1st N. Y. Division, will assemble in fatigue uniform with sabre at the State Arsenal, Friday, October 5, at 8 o'clock P. M., for drill and instruction.

—MR. Rathen won a gold badge at Rahway September 27 with 45 out of 50 off hand at 200 yards. Very handsome score. There were eight scores of 40 and over.

—THE 1st N. Y. Division Cavalry made 56 marksmen out of 139 men shooting last week. The 3d Cavalry had 40 out of 103, the Klein Troop 12 out of 33, the Washington Grays 4 out of 6.

—THE 23rd Brooklyn closed up their Creedmoor shooting this week. The regiment begins division drills to get ready for inspection this and next week.

—THE inspection of the 54th New York at Rochester September 25 showed 474 present, 131 absent, total 605. Next year we expect to see the absentees reduced, leaving the total at least as large.

—WE are indebted to the courtesy of First Sergeant F. E. Tower for early copies of the orders of that finely drilled mounted command, the Brooklyn Gatling Battery.

—GEN. Franklin has authorized for the Peabody rifles of the Connecticut National Guard the same changes as those authorized in New York for the State Reaingtons.

—COURTS-MARTIAL are ordered in the 12th New York October 12 and 20, with Capt. Reddy and McGowan as the presiding officers. The courts will sit at the regimental armory.

—COL. John Ward, of the 12th New York, read a very fine paper on the Continental Congress before the last meeting of the

New York Historical Society October 2. He was heartily applauded by a large audience.

—CAPT. Cortlandt St. John, quartermaster; Capt. John W. Marshall, commissary subsistence; and Capt. Morrison Hoyt and Lieut. Harry O. Jones, aide-de-camps, are announced on the staff of the 11th Brooklyn Brigade. The brigade closes up Creedmoor exercises this week.

—SENOR. A. B. Van Hensen, of the 19th N. Y., won the gold marksmen's badge presented by Col. Wingate with 46 out of 50, at 200 and 500 yards, last Saturday, at Creedmoor. This badge must be won three times before property passes. It is open to National Guardsmen.

—THE 3d New York Brigade at Creedmoor last week made 157 marksmen out of 535 first class men. The percentage of the 7th regiment was 37, of the 8th 24, of the 9th 22, out of the whole number of first class men in each regiment. Percentage of brigade 29.

—NEXT Monday night the 8th New York will elect a major. The most prominent candidate for the position is a young officer with great energy, and as energy is a benefit to any regiment, we hope that youth will win. Company drills commence at once in this regiment.

—THE inspections of the 11th Brooklyn Brigade this fall are as follows: Cavalry troop, Prospect Park, October 15; 33d, Union Grounds, Oct. 16; 4th, Union Grounds, Oct. 18; 23d, Fort Green, Oct. 20; Gatling Battery, Prospect Park, Oct. 22. Infantry at 3 P. M.; Cavalry and artillery, 4 P. M.

—NEXT week's contest at Creedmoor, include the "dirty match," fifteen shots without cleaning, at 300 yards, on Wednesday; Parker Shot Gun Match, Marksmen's Badge, and 7th Regiment Club competitions on Saturday. This Saturday the Sharps Gold Prize, 10:30 A. M.

—LIEUT. Gee, of the 8th New York, instituted a replevin suit against Justice Sparks, of Westchester county, for the possession of the de Peyater badge, and the sheriff of the county took possession thereof. The officers of the American Rifle Association promptly replevied the badge back from the sheriff. So the matter stands now.

—THE 1st New York Brigade will shoot for marksmen's badges at Creedmoor on October 12. The troops leave for the range by the 9:08 train from Hunter's Point. Col. Josiah Porter, 22d regiment, will command the detachment, and Major A. S. Clarke, brigade surgeon, will act as medical officer.

—THE centennial of Burgoyne's surrender will be celebrated at Schuylerville, N. Y., October 17. Governor Seymour, Mr. G. W. Curtis and Gen. J. W. de Peyater will make addresses at the laying of the corner stone of a monument on that occasion. New York and New England militia organizations have promised to be present.

—THE corner stone of the new armory of the 7th New York is being laid with appropriate ceremonies as we go to press, and a full account is necessarily deferred till next week. Hon. Mr. Evarts, U. S. Secretary of State, delivered the oration, and the regiment, with its veteran association, turned out over a thousand strong. Grand Master Couch, of the New York Masons laid the stone with Masonic ceremonies.

—WE are indebted to the courtesy of Col. Banker, A. A. G. 11th New York Brigade; Adjutant Johnson, 8th New York, and Adjutant Schmidt, 23th Brooklyn, for copies of orders mailed in time for publication. In acknowledging these courtesies we beg leave to remind commanding and staff officers that a regular system of sending orders to the JOURNAL, such as prevails in the Regular Army, will prove of equal benefit to militia regiments adopting it.

—THERE seems to exist at headquarters 3d New York Brigade, a lack of proper system in the promulgation of orders. A reliable correspondent informs us that an order received at headquarters 3d New York Division September 25, and at headquarters 3d Brigade September 28, to pay one of the regiments of the brigade for July riot duty on the 1st of October, was not reached by the A. A. G. till October 2. Consequently, the paymaster when he arrived, October 1, found no regiment, and had to put off payment till the 4th. Some reform is needed here.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

READER, St. Louis.—If you will send your name with your question it will be answered, not otherwise.

CONSTANT READER asks: 1. Where to get an English Army Register or Navy Register for 1877? 2. Can a youth be appointed to the U. S. Military or Naval Academy if his father is not a citizen, provided that the candidate is born in the States? 3. Must a candidate for academical honors be a graduate of a school? 4. Can a working boy be appointed? ANSWERS.—1. Through Brentano, Union Square, by order. 2. Yes. 3. No. 4. Yes.

KEYSTONE asks if a soldier, who has a family and served the Government continuously and faithfully for twenty-five years, can receive the money value (what it would cost to maintain him in the old Soldier's Home), and live with his family? I am now in my fifth enlistment, and a non-commissioned officer for over twenty-two years, but on account of my family I cannot avail myself of the benefits of the Soldier's Home except in the way mentioned above. ANSWER.—Under the law this cannot be done. If Keystone has a pension and wishes to join the Soldier's Home, he must surrender the pension to the trustees. The Home is only meant for men utterly destitute. If Keystone could get a position in the Home for his family to do some work it might be arranged, but only as a special favor.

SEVERAL MARINES, Mare Island, September 18, ask: Is \$30 per month (exclusive of retained pay) the maximum rate of monthly pay which can be obtained by an enlisted man (rank private) by continuous re-enlistments. All pay tables only show rate of pay to fifth period of five years at \$20. Does a sixth, seventh, etc., period entitle the man to further increase, or is the \$30 the maximum allowed by law? ANSWER.—There is nothing to prevent a sixth, seventh or even eighth enlistment except age and decrepitude. The \$1 a month would go on increasing. The table is only made up to five enlistments for convenience.

C. H. Q. asks.—What were the social and political results of the late Civil War? ANSWER.—An answer to this requires a philosophical essay, which is out of place here. We can only say, in one word, that the political results of the war were the destruction of slavery, an increase of the power of the Federal Government and respect for its authority, and the establishment of national citizenship as distinguished from mere citizenship in a State. The war has, in short, developed in this country the spirit of unity and the tendency to consolidation into great nationalities, which is the characteristic of the modern political era the world over. The social results of the war are those which follow from the political changes, and, temporarily, tendency to extravagance, snoddy display and dishonesty in public and private relations, which result inevitably from great wars everywhere.

J. D. T., Hartford, Conn., September 26, asks our understanding of section 139 of Upton's Revision Infantry Tactics, and claims it "means that on parade, guides and file-closers, that is, the sergeants of the company, habitually carry their arms with fixed bayonets, and at a carry when on the march. Other sergeants in our company think differently. Your opinion will help to settle the question, which opinion may I ask you to send by mail and not in the columns of your paper?" ANSWER.—We never answer questions by mail except in cases of distress. Paragraph 139 is very explicit positively, but not negatively. It ought to be followed by par. 130, as follows: "Guides and file-closers on parades, reviews, inspections, and funerals do not execute without special orders support arms, trail arms, charge bayonets, right shoulder arms, arm post, secure arms, loadings or firings. On drill they do not execute without special orders trail arms, charge bayonets, arms post, secure arms, loadings or firings. Guides of subdivisions in column marching carry arms habitually. In all other respects guides follow the company."

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

AN occasional correspondent of the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* writes from Fort Sill, I. T., Sept. 15, a letter showing the necessity for increasing the Army. He shows that after deducting the general service men and Indian scouts we have "an aggregate effective force for field operations, supposing every man to be in ranks in his proper command, no one sick, or detailed for other duty, of twenty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-five enlisted men. Of this number there is probably over ten per cent. continually either unfit for service or detailed upon necessary detached duties, such as teamsters, hospital nurses, cooks and bakers, and many other things, too numerous to mention, which are absolutely necessary to the well-being of a soldier in the field. This reduces the mythical twenty-five thousand to twenty thousand, a sufficient reduction, it would seem, but one which will soon be insufficient, if the soldier has to serve many months longer without pay and no recruiting is carried on. The question for the 45th Congress to settle is," he says, "whether these twenty thousand men are sufficient for all the purposes for which a standing Army is needed in the United States. If the number be deemed inadequate, it will have to determine upon a number which will be adequate." What that number may be, the writer does not presume to say, but he can and will tell how the present number is divided and what it has to do at length, that "from this one may be assisted to judge more correctly of the number actually necessary." He argues that all regiments should have the same strength. Upon the basis of 1,200 men each, and forty regiments, we should have 48,000 men and 40,000 effectives. He says, in concluding: In making this reorganization, it might be wise to provide that after these had been formally declared by the country, the President shall have the power to increase the strength of the infantry companies to 250 men and separate each regiment into three battalions. The aggregate force of the Army thus constituted would be 75,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 6,000 artillery, a total of 93,000 men, a force sufficient for all the needs of the country in any war like to occur, without resorting to the expensive course of raising regiments of volunteers for the emergency. In this scheme, the number of additional commissioned officers required would be 200. The advantages of it are the assimilated organizations of the three arms of the Service, so that either arm can, as occasion demands, serve either mounted or dismounted, the ability to maintain under such an organization an Army of 40,000 men, capable in an emergency of being at once increased to 90,000 men, without making an additional commissioned officer, and the comparatively small expense entailed by such an increase. In this country an Army of 40,000 men is by no means going to cost twice as much as an Army of 20,000 men. The bulk of the expense in maintaining an Army is by no means in clothing, feeding, and paying it. It is rather in the amounts expended in transportation and for incidental expenses of various kinds. The amount of money expended in transporting a regiment of men, with all their luggage, from New York to the scene of the Indian campaign of General Howard, would maintain that regiment for six months, paying all its expenses, if remaining quiet at a station. This is no exaggeration whatever. I have spoken of a foot regiment; move a mounted regiment and the expenses are greatly increased. The smaller the Army the more it is called upon to move, and in consequence the greater are the sums expended for transportation and incidentals. Increase the force so that these expenses are saved, and the saving thus made will nearly, if not quite, pay the increased necessary cost of the additional men. To pay, feed, and clothe, and house and keep warm an infantry soldier need not cost over \$400 a year. The proposed plan calls for an increase of 25,000 foot soldiers, if the maximum to be obtained is to be 48,000 men. This number, supported at an expense of \$400 a man, will cost \$10,000,000. A saving of nearly \$5,000,000 can be made in the items of transportation and incidental expenses by judicious stationing and localizing of the different regiments. Let it be understood distinctly that it is not stated that as large an increase as the one named is considered necessary. The writer attaches more importance to the change in organization of the regiments, which will give assimilated cadres, and furnish a nucleus of trained officers and men of the number now needed for domestic service, which is capable of immediate expansion into a force sufficiently large to cope with Mexico or Canada, without the expenses and delays incident to the collecting, organizing and drilling an equal number of volunteer soldiers, when the emergency should arise. It is believed that the present force is inadequate to properly respond to the many and urgent calls which are likely to be made upon it. What the increase ought to be the writer is in no position to state. Let the coming Congress give the organization suggested and decide as to the number of men deemed adequate, and leave it to the War Department to decide how it shall be apportioned among the arms of service and the regiments, and the problem of an increased and improved Army is solved.

(From the Boston Daily Globe.)

Whatever may be the outcome now or hereafter of legislation for the regulation and protection of inter-State commerce, it does not materially affect the question of increasing the Army and making it more readily available whenever and wherever any emergency may call for its use. The need that was felt at the time of the railroad strikes, and will be felt whenever again there may be a simultaneous call for Federal aid in several different States and for a purpose that will not admit of delay, is a greater degree of ubiquity in the military force. If it is concentrated at a few points remote from each other, it cannot be called into requisition promptly, and what is still more important, the moral influence of its existence will scarcely be felt. If it were available at all points and at all times the

chance of its actually having to be used would be greatly diminished. The constitution and regulation of the military forces of the country is something over which Congress has full authority. It is a question now whether the effective military power of the nation, for such occasions as are likely to arise anywhere and at any time, might not be increased without enlarging what is known as the Regular Army. Could there not be a sort of reserve force, composed, perhaps, of old veterans of the volunteer service, organized under the regulations of the Army, disciplined and equipped by the national authority, and subject to its orders. It would not, of course, be in continual active service, in fact would be called on but rarely, and so the expense of subsistence would be obviated, and the monthly pay that would be proper to secure thorough drill and effective service when required, would be comparatively small. This reserve force, or national militia, or whatever it might be called, need not be large, but it would gain the end of a distribution of the military power, making it available at all points and at all times. This suggestion should receive the consideration it deserves, and the near approach of the special session of Congress, which will be largely occupied with Army matters, makes it a timely topic for discussion.

THE FRENCH NAVY DEPARTMENT:
ITS ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

THE functions of the French Navy Department, which comprises both the navy and the colonies, are to-day very nearly as they were established in 1791. The general organization is based upon the following principles: Unity of command; separation of command from administration; permanent and sometimes unexpected intervention of an authority which supervises, and, when they exist, removes, at times predicts irregularities, but without the power to place obstacles in the path of responsible action. The Minister, instructed by special councils, enlightened upon what occurs at a distance by general inspections, frames his decisions on the propositions of the directors of the central administration, and publishes them to the naval authorities at the military ports and at sea, as well as to the governors of the colonies.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

The central administration is organized with the following grades: Director; chief of office, having the rank of director; sub-director; chief of bureau; assistant chief of bureau; sub-chief; chief clerk and four other classes of clerks. Two-thirds of the clerks of the fourth class are selected from supernumeraries, who have served two years in the central department, and the remaining one-third from candidates, who have been employed three years in one of the services of the navy and colonies. Sub-chiefs are selected from clerks of two years' service in their grade, or when necessary from sub-commissionaries or officers of corresponding grade in the navy; chiefs from sub-chiefs of two years' service, or from one of the higher officers of a navy corps. Directors are appointed on the nomination of the chief of state. All decisions of the Minister are based upon propositions of the directors, first submitted to the central control. Directors are authorized to sign for the minister despatches, which do not involve the responsibility of any political, administrative or financial decision. The director of general accounts is specially delegated to act in all matters that relate to orders for disbursements. Thanks to this combination, the Minister, disengaged from the details of administration, has greater time to devote to the more important affairs of his department.

The navy is no longer directed by committees, but the Minister is surrounded by special advisory councils as follows: the Admiralty Council, and collateral with it the Council of Naval Works; the Council of Prizes, and the Consulting Committee of Litigation.

The Admiralty Council gives advice on all measures that relate to the general administration of the navy and the colonies, and establishes every year tables of advancement for the different corps of the navy. It is composed of members appointed for three years as follows: president, minister of the navy; five general officers of the navy; an inspector of naval engineering, or a director of naval construction; a general of marine artillery, a commissary general, and three assistant members without vote, chosen from officers of the grade of captain of vessels, one of whom acts as secretary. All but these last three are eligible to reappointment.

The classification of the line officers of the navy is determined by the general officers; and that for the other corps by commissions, having a majority of representatives from the corps under consideration. By a decree of 1871, the Minister alone is responsible, and is not bound by the advice of the Admiralty Council.

COUNCIL OF WORKS.

According to several acts and decrees, the last of which appeared in 1871, this council is organized with the following officers: Two vice admirals, the senior presiding; one inspector-general of marine engineering; one general of marine artillery, inspector-general of arms; one rear-admiral, one inspector-general of bridges and roads; one director-general of naval construction, assistant to the inspector-general of marine engineering; one general of artillery, assistant to the inspector-general; two captains of vessels; two first class engineers of the navy; two colonels of marine artillery; one divisional inspector, or a chief engineer of bridges and roads; one naval engineer; one assistant engineer as secretary; the latter has no deliberative vote. A general officer of the army is designated as part of the council, whenever it discusses questions relative to the making of artillery material, and experiments in which this material is brought under consideration. In case of the absence of the president, he is replaced by the senior officer present without regard

to corps. The term of service of the members is three years for the general officers and two years for others. They can be reappointed. The inspector-generals of naval engineering, of naval works and of artillery have a permanent tenure of office.

The council of works subdivides for the expedition of business into four sections, composed of officers having special professional knowledge of the several subjects: 1st. Nautical affairs; 2d. Naval construction, steam and other machinery; 3d. Artillery; 4th. Hydraulic works and civil constructions. The author of a project or of a memorial, referred to the council of works, can be called into the presence of the council to furnish explanations, but he can not assist at the deliberations relative to his work.

OTHER COUNCILS.

The sanitary council advises on questions, submitted by the Minister, relative to the sanitary condition of the service of the navy and the colonies; and is composed of the inspector-general of that branch, president, and of two assistant inspectors, one selected from the chief surgeons, and one from the chief pharmacists. The consultative law committee decides questions of international, civil and criminal law. The council of prizes has the decision of all questions relating to prizes. Besides the five councils mentioned above, the Minister of the navy has, grouped around his bureaux, commissioners, whose duties are to examine special subjects. These are: The commission on the revision of regulations, equipment and clothing; the commission on sub-marine defences; the central commission for the examination of the deeds of officers; the library commission, and the purchasing commission. Three others are mixed commissions, that is to say, which act, at the same time, for several ministerial departments. They are: The light-house commission; the commission on public works, and the commission on coast defences.

The work of the central control is essentially one of inspection, and for the fulfilment of this task it contains six general inspections, and two special services which partake of the nature of inspections. The six general inspections are distinguished as the inspection general of naval and colonial artillery; the inspection general of maritime engineering; the inspection general of maritime civil works; the inspection general of marine infantry; the inspection general of the sanitary service, and the inspection general of chaplains. The two special services are the inspection of fuel and the inspection of work entrusted to private firms. The inspection general of naval artillery was re-established and re-organized by a decree of the 23d October, 1871. It consists of a general of division of marine artillery, who is entitled permanent inspector general, and of a brigadier general of the same arm under the name of assistant to the inspector general. The inspector general, when not employed on special missions, occupies himself in studying and preparing, for the council of works, plans for artillery material, and also in arranging for the execution of the approved designs.

The inspection general of maritime engineering resides in Paris, and is assisted by a director of naval constructions. He makes, at the instance of the Minister, tours of inspection to the various ports to assure himself that all work on hand is being properly executed, advises as to the destination of officers of all ranks of the maritime engineers, advises the Minister as to the measures necessary for insuring uniformity in the execution of all works of similar nature in the several arsenals, for introducing into the government factories the knowledge and practice of new inventions in mechanical art, for obtaining economy in expenditure, and for perfecting naval architecture. He also brings to the notice of the Minister any deviations from the authorized instructions and regulations relating to the construction and armament of the ships of the State or the conduct of works.

The inspection general of maritime works is charged with the surveillance of all hydraulic and civil works executed by order of the Minister. The inspection general of marine infantry is composed of a general of division of marine infantry and two brigadier generals. Neither the inspector general nor his assistants exercise any direct command over the personnel of their arm. The inspector general may correspond through the maritime prefect or through the Governor with the commanding officer of the corps, both in France and in the colonies, in order that he may keep himself fully conversant with the service; but it is expressly stated that such correspondence shall be carried on solely for the purpose of acquiring information, and that, under no circumstances whatever shall it contain any orders or directions to the officers commanding at the several stations. The inspector general must be consulted by the directors of departments on all questions regarding the organization, administration, pay, clothing, equipment and armament of the marine infantry.

The inspector general of the sanitary service resides in Paris, and corresponds, under restrictions similar to those imposed upon the inspector general of marine infantry, with the medical officers at the several ports. He is consulted as to the employment of all the officers of his branch of the service; he makes periodical visits of inspection to the various arsenals and naval establishments; he proposes to the Minister any ameliorations which it may seem expedient to effect; and at the end of every year he presents a detailed report of the general situation of the medical department.

The chaplain-in-chief proceeds on tours of inspection whenever the Minister deems it advisable that such visits should be made. He lays before this latter the names of candidates for chaplaincies in the navy, and issues their instructions to them when they embark or proceed on foreign service. The inspection of fuel superintends the execution of all contracts for fuel entered into with mining companies. The inspection of work executed by private firms, with which were amalgamated by a decision of the 2d of February, 1874, the Forest and Receipt services, supervises by

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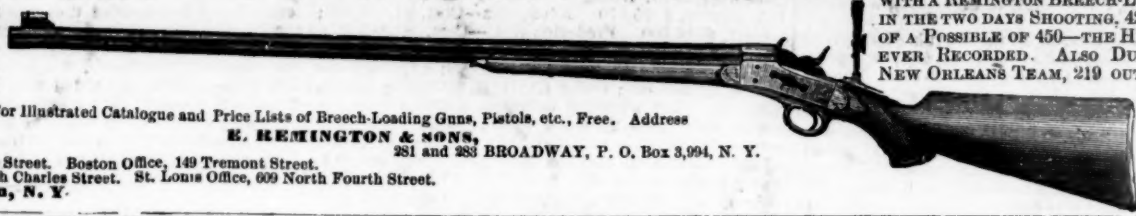
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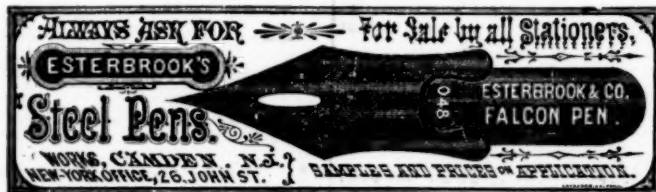
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